FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DAILY CITED ON PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' SESSION

AU101913 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 10 Dec 83

["In the Interest of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- Commenting on the Sofia sitting of the Warsaw Pact Defence Ministers Committee, NARODNA ARMIA emphasizes today that the adopted decisions are of great importance in view of the steps recently taken by the USA and NATO which led to a great escalation of the arms race and activating the military preparations. By impeding the disarmament talks and refusing the principles of equality and equal security, the aggressive imperialistic circles are counting on attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, the daily reads. But the peoples of the socialist countries have their reliable shield against this kind of aggressive intentions, which is capable of putting a barrier to the warmongers' ambitions -- the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact. For a quarter of a century now the defence organization of the socialist countries as a solid combat union of states of equal ideological, political, and economic aims has been successfully opposing the aggressive imperialist plots. With its initiatives it helps the normalization of the relations between the European states, tries to make detente a leading trend in world politics.

NARODNA ARMIYA notes the radically different nature and aims of this year's winter NATO "marathon". The daily notes: No matter in what form the decisions adopted in Brussels can be edited, they can hardly convince anyone that NATO is "the most efficient and the best peace institution in the world", as was insolently declared at the beginning of the NATO Council session by the already former pact's Secretary General Luns. Outrageous militarists are standing by the command levers of the bloc. Theirs is the blame for the current progress "in full swing" of the deployment of the new US medium-range missiles in Western Europe, contrary to the challenge of the time and in full contrast to the peoples' will to live in peace and understanding. They must feel bad-conscious [as received] also about the breaking of the Geneva talks which, as became known, have been used by them for two years only as a cover to their treacherous plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear weapons.

TANJUG RELEASES DATA ON SFRY-CEMA TRADE

LD122047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 12 (TANJUG) -- The value of trade between Yugoslavia and countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in the next year should reach 11 billion 236 million dollars, which would be increased by one billion dollars over this year. Yugoslav exports of goods and services are expected to rise by 13 per cent, and imports from those countries by 7 per cent. This export-import programme was considered in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today (Monday), where it was said that the value of Yugoslav exports to socialist countries in 1984 should reach five billion 621.7 million, and of imports from them to five billion 714.9 million dollars. The structure of trade will be similar to this year's. About 70 per cent of Yugoslav imports from that area will be raw materials and semi-finished goods. Two-thirds of Yugoslav exports should be machines, equipment, and raw materials and semi-finished goods as well. Yugoslavia's most important partners from that area are, in addition to the USSR, Czechslovakia, the GDR, and Hungary. The value of trade with the USSR will exceed six billion dollars. Increase in trade has been agreed with all nine socialist countries, the highest rise being expected in trade with Bulgaria and Romania.

REAGAN STATEMENTS REAFFIRM 'ANTI-ARAB POLICY'

AU121449 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Tirana, December 12 (ATA) -- In a speech held recently over the radio, the U.S. President Reagan reiterated the determination of U.S. imperialism to continue its policy of open interference in the Middle East. We have vital interests in the Middle East, he stressed, adding that this region is also a key one to the economic vitality of the Western world. The American forces, he stated, will continue to stay in Lebanon in the context of the multinational forces. He threatened that the American aircraft and warships will again hit Lebanon. These statements are made right after the latest artillery attack of the American Marines against the Druze positions off the Beirut Airport, as well as after the attacks of the American aircraft and warships against different targets in the Lebanese territory recently.

In the meantime, the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, who is on a tour of northern Africa, declared at the Tunis airport before he left for Morocco, that Israel will continue to be the closest ally of the USA in that region. The USA has had, has and will have close relations with Israel, he declared.

The latest declarations of the American top officials show, as always, the determinations of U.S. imperialism to consolidate the relations with the Israeli Zionists, their obediant tool in the region of Middle East, to continue the all-round economic and military support and aid towards them. All these aids and support are nothing but new impulses for the Tel Aviv Zionists to arrogantly and stubbornly continue their unbridled anti-Palestinian and anti-Arab policy, which from day to day is forcefully being opposed by the Arab and progressive public opinion in the world.

USTINOV'S SOFIA STATEMENTS 'NEW OPEN THREATS'

AU111515 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] In a speech delivered to the Sofia military garrison the day before yesterday -- which was immediately carried by TASS -- Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov made new open threats about further increasing Soviet and Warsaw Pact nuclear missile potential. As agencies report, he declared that the Soviet Union will continue to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its own territory, and he warned that other measures will also be taken in this direction, which -- according to various observers -- are related to strengthening the conventional military potential.

The Russian marshal also announced that preparations have already begun in Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the deployment of tactical nuclear missiles. On this occasion he re-emphasized Andropov's declaration on the deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles everywhere in the seas and oceans. In order to justify this open, warmongering, and dangerous activity, the high Soviet military man once again referred to the military programs of Washington and the NATO bloc, which -- according to him -- are attempting to disrupt the military balance. Ustinov once again emphasized Moscow's intention of not allowing anyone to gain military superiority, and he warned that the Soviet missiles are able to strike the West European countries where the new American missiles are deployed.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that at a conference of central committee secretaries of the East European revisionist parties recently held in Moscow, it was re-emphasized that the measures taken by the Warsaw Pact member-countries are obligatory.

The frequent threats sometimes made by the highest Soviet representatives and sometimes by the Americans testify to the increasingly aggressive course pursued by the two imperialist superpowers, which constitutes a very dangerous and serious threat to Europe and the world.

COMMERCIAL FERRY LINK TO ITALY INAUGURATED 9 DEC

AU092041 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Trieste-Durres commercial ferry connection was inaugruated today in Durres. On this occasion, Francesco Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception on board the ferry boat. The reception was attended by Luan Babameto, minister of communications of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Ligor Cifliku, chairman of the Durres District People's Council Executive Committee; Piro Bita, director of a Foreign Ministry directorate; and other guests. Gianuario Carta, Italian minister of merchant marine, and members of the delegation led by him were also present.

Carcani Meets Italian Minister

AU102307 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Gianuario Carta, merchant marine minister of Italy, and had a friendly talk with him. The meeting was attended by Luan Babameto, minister of communications, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Francesco Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Gianuario Carta, Italian merchant marine minister, and the members of his delegation, who took part in the inauguration of the Trieste-Durres ferry service, left Albania today. They were seen off at the airport by Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade; Piro Bita, director of directorate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Italian Ambassador Francesco Gentile was also present.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION PREPARES FOR 26 DEC SESSION

AU111512 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The Permanent Planning and Budget Commission of the People's Assembly is continuing its work in preparation for the fourth session of the current legislature of the People's Assembly [scheduled for 26 Dec]. Consulting with working people, cadres, managers, and specialists from various sectors, the members of the commission are checking the work of state and economic organs at the center and in the districts in connection with the fulfillment of the plan and budget in 1983, and are exchanging opinions on the figures for the 1984 plan and budget.

The commission has also scheduled consultations with other Assembly commissions in connection with the major problems pertaining to the bills to be examined by the People's Assembly in connection with the plan and budget, as well as to acquaint itself with the experience of state and economic organs in 1983, in order to help disseminate advanced experience and to serve as a basis to increase the mobilization of all the country's working people under the leadership of the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, in order to fulfill and overfulfill the great tasks set out in the 1984 plan and budget.

ZHIVKOV, USTINOV SPEECHES AT 10 DEC AWARD CEREMONY

Zhivkov Speech

AU121342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Dec 83 pp 1,2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at official ceremony to award the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, on 10 December in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Ustinov, it is with great joy that I am fulfilling the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in awarding you on the occasion of your 75th birthday with the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order for the second time.

In awarding you the order, which bears the image of Georgi Dimitrov, our people's great son, remarkable figure of the international communist and workers' movement, courageous revolutionary and consistent internationalist, ardent supporter of the pure and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship -- we are at the same time expressing our deep respect for you, as a man, a communist and leader, whose life story -- from the lathes of a Ural plant through the trails and experience of the Great Fatherland War, up to the position of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo member -- represents a brilliant example of selfless service to communist ideas, of participation in socialist construction and in defense of the Soviet state.

In you and through you we fraternally greet a leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state who for nearly five decades has devoted his efforts and talents to the consolidation of the Soviet country's defense power, to the construction and development of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the army which defeated the invaders and played a decisive role in the liberation of Europe from fascism.

In presenting you the highest Bulgarian decoration, dearest Dmitriy Fedorovich, we express our gratitude for the great personal contribution you have made to the development of the combat power of the joint Warsaw Pact Treaty Armed Forces, which under the present circumstances of a complicated military-political situation represent the most reliable guarantors of peace and security for our peoples and a reliable barrier against the military adventurers.

I would like, through you, dearest Comrade Ustinov, once more to express our sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Soviet Government for the tremendous assistance they have accorded and are still according to us in building up the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as in transforming it into a contemporary socialist army. I would also like to express our gratitude to you, as USSR Minister of Defense, for your personal contribution to increasing the combat readiness and fighting capacity of our Army to the level of contemporary requirements. We are proud of the fact that the Bulgarian People's Army is marching side by side with the glorious and invincible Soviet Army and is worthily taking its place in the militant formation of the fraternal armies. We are pround of the fact that the Bulgarian People's Army is ready to filfill its patriotic and international duty in protecting peace and socialism.

Due to the adventurous and reactionary imperialist forces of the United States and NATO the world is now involved in an extremely complicated and difficult international situation -- the most critical situation since World War II. These forces, which are trying by all means to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, are irresponsibly pushing mankind toward the abyss of thermonuclear war.

In these alarming circumstances of the international situation the USSR's sincere and immutable aspiration to limit and stop the arms race, to reduce the thermonuclear arsenals and to do everything within its power to preserve world peace, distinguishes itself even more clearly and strongly. Our party and country highly appreciate and wholeheartedly support the numerous, constructive Soviet initiatives submitted by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, including the reciprocal measures connected with the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe which has already started. The Soviet peace initiatives, the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries, aimed at settling controversial problems among states through dialogue based on equal rights -- all these things map out the only correct path for preventing a thermonuclear disaster, for normalizing international relations, and for ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

In congratulating you once more on this high award, dearest Comrade Ustinov, I wish you health and vigor with all my heart. I wish you a long life and further fruitful activities in building up and perfecting the developed socialist society in the USSR, for the upsurge of fraternal friendship and comprehensive interaction between our parties, countries, and armies, for the triumph of peace and cooperation among the states and peoples, for the triumph of our great cause -- the cause of communism.

Congratulations!

Ustinov Address

AU121646 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Address delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, at official ceremony held on 10 December in Sofia on the occasion of his being presented with the Georgi Dimitrov Order]

[Text] Dearest Comrade Zhivkov, dearest comrades: This is a remarkable date for me today, just as remarkable as what you did, Comrade Zhivkov, to celebrate my birthday on this occasion. I understand perfectly, but I know just as well that it is also being presented in advance as an incentive and encouragement for the future, for ever more fruitful and better work.

Thank you for the kind and noble words you said about our people and our country, for the words addressed to the Politburo of our party and to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. I will certainly convey these words. I would also like to add that the life of a communist must always be filled with meaningful deeds and achievements. Therefore I promise you that I will work with all my efforts -- and I still have some strength -- with all my skill in order to become worthy of this award, in order to become worthy of the friendship between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its people.

I thank you most sincerely.

ZHIVKOV ON MISSILES, NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU111510 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Delhi, Dec 11 (BTA Corr) -- On the eve of his visit to India Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, emphasized that there was good reason for him to be pleased with the state of bilateral relations. In an interview to the Indian news agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA he stressed: Bulgaria and India have established relations of trust, of friendship and cooperation".

Reviewing the state of Bulgaro-Indian ties in various spheres, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the intention at the meeting with India's leaders is to fix the trends of attaining an ever wider and more efficient cooperation in the spheres of trade, economy, science, technology and culture.

Replying to further questions he explained Bulgaria's stands on the present international situation, assessing it as extremely tense and explosion-prone.

The Bulgarian top leader emphasized: "The deployment of new US missiles on the territory of some Western European states, NATO members, is aimed at disrupting the military and strategical balance in order to attain military superiority over the countries of the socialist community. But in actual fact -- as an ever greater number of sober-minded people, statesmen, politicians and public figures are becoming aware of -- the disrupting of the military-strategical parity is at the same time a direct threat to peace all over the planet". Today it is namely military-strategical balance that prevents the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction from kindling a nuclear war, from destroying the socialist community -- by the way, an intention they are most openly admitting, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He stated that the countries of the socialist community are compelled to counter the attempts of the USA and NATO at attaining military superiority, in order to guarantee their security, to safeguard peace in the world.

Mr Todor Zhivkov underlined Bulgaria's full backing to the reply measures announced in Mr Yuriy Andropov's declaration of November 24 of this year.

The facts which led to this situation are unequivocal, he went on. The USA went to the Geneva talks with the only aim of misleading the public opinion. It did not accept any of the constructive proposals of the USSR and the socialist states. Moreover -- the USA proposed the absurd -- unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stated that in order to resume the Geneva talks the USA and NATO should return to the situation that existed before the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. "Negotiations must and can be held but only on the principles of equality and equal security as their basis", the Bulgarian leader said. He enumerated some of the specific peace initiatives and proposals for easing the tension between the East and the West, which the socialist countries have come up with recently.

"We proposed to agree: that Europe is absolutely freed from both the medium-range and the tactical nuclear weapons, we proposed to conclude a non-use of military force treaty and one on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO-member states, we proposed a nuclear weapon freeze.

"Unfortunately, we have so far not received an answer to any realistic and specific proposal of ours", Mr Todor Zhivkov noted.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's foreign political line, he underlined her specific peace initiatives, as a Balkan state in the first place, initiatives which also receive backing, namely: Turning the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon, signing bilateral treaties including a goodneighbourliness code with the adjacent countries, refusal of territorial claims, not permitting the use of the territory of the contractual countries for hostile purposes and acts pointed against each other and so on. In conclusion Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized the important contribution of the non-aligned countries to consolidating the peace and security in the world, which was reconfirmed by the work of the seventh conference of the non-aligned in Delhi.

U.S. POLICIES PLAN FOR FIRST NUCLEAR STRIKE

AU121224 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an article by Associated Professor Georgi Stefanov on the first nuclear strike.

The author reminds that of the states which have nuclear weapons at their disposal it is only the Soviet Union that has undertaken to never use them first against anybody and under any circumstances. The main obstacle to resolving this pressing issue is the U.S. and their allies' refusal to follow the example given by the USSR. The view that the USA has "the right" to decide first to use the nuclear weapon is now raised by the present U.S. top officials to the level of a leading political and military strategic doctrine, underlines the author. He stresses that this doctrine is embodied in very serious practical moves. The monstrous arsenal of armaments which is outlined in Mr Reagan's unprecedented military program is intended namely to use nuclear strike first. The U.S. "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles which are being deployed in the Western European countries pursue this same aim, writes the author.

Associated Professor Stefanov stresses that this doctrine of the USA is in variance with the common sense because such an act will inevitably lead to the fatal reply strike. It is in variance with the vital interests of mankind, because it poses a threat to its highest right -- the right to live. By giving facts the author refutes the U.S. motives to declare itself against the USSR's project for the declaration "to avert the nuclear catastrophe", put forward at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

The first nuclear strike doctrine cannot be supported by any grounded, authentic argument. It reflects the viewpoints of the most extreme aggressive circles in the imperialist world and the fact that it has been adopted by the present U.S. administration is extremely dangerous for the whole of mankind, writes Associated Professor Stefanov.

COMMITTEE STRESSES NEED FOR NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS

AU091924 Sofia BTA in English 1914 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 9 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgarian Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation expressed its concern over the dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Europe and in the world through the fault of the U.S. and its NATO allies' decision for deploying the "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles on the territory of Western Europe which is made effective.

"In the new situation the Soviet Union confirms again that its peaceful policy aimed at saving the peoples from a thermonuclear war is in accordance with the vital interests of the peoples, including the Balkan ones", reads in part the document adopted by the committee's members in support of Mr Yuriy Andropov's declaration of November 24. By expressing confidence that the public of the other Balkan countries is also concerned about the extremely increased threat posed to peace and life, the Bulgarian Committee states that it will continue its activity for uniting the forces, for intensifying the struggle for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. At the sitting of the committee a report was made on its activity carried out this year and the tasks for 1984 were outlined.

In its international activity the committee will continue to popularize Bulgaria's constructive policy aimed at creating a climate of trust and understanding on the Balkans, at their being converted into a region free of nuclear weapons.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S VISIT TO INDIA

Stopover in Tashkent

AU1111614 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] On 11 December Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, arrived in Tashkent on his way to India. At the airport the high Bulgarian guest was cordially greeted by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and by other republican high officials. Later Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Comrade Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Monument. The Bulgarian guests also viewed some sites of the capital of the Uzbek Socialist Republic. They visited the new Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace of Congresses and the city metro.

Welcomed in Delhi

AU1121420 Sofia BTA in English 1107 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 12 (BTA spec corr Nencho Khranov and corr Lyubomir Kasavetov) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, arrived in the Indian capital today on an official visit at the invitation of the president, Mr Singh, and the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. He is accompanied by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgaro-Indian Economic and Technoscientific Cooperation Commission, and Mr Simeon Pruvchanov, assistant to the president of the State Council.

This third visit of the Bulgarian head of state in friendly India is a continuation of the summit dialogue which had already become traditional. The meetings of the two countries' leaders give a mighty impetus to the development of Bulgaro-Indian relations, open up new propspects to their deepening, serve the cause of peace and international cooperation. The current visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov's to India is also devoted to these sublime goals.

To welcome the top leader of Bulgaria, the following came to "Palam" Airport: India's President Mr Zail Singh, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, members of the government, deputies, public figures, heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to the Indian capital.

India's President Mr Singh addressed his Bulgarian guest with a greeting. On his turn Mr Todor Zhivkov also presented a speech.

The procession of cars headed for the center of Delhi. The whole 20-kilometre road passing through the capital's main boulevards was decorated with Bulgarian and Indian flags and Mr Todor Zhivkov's portraits.

Thousands of people had come out in the streets to warmly congratulate the envoys of friendly Bulgaria, to express their friendly feelings towards this country, far and near to them, their respect for her top leader. Huge placards read: "Long live Bulgaro-Indian friendship", "Welcome, Bulgarian friends, welcome President Todor Zhivkov".

The president of the State Council of Bulgaria, accompanied by President Zail Singh, arrived at the "Rashtrapati Bhavan" presidential palace where Mr Todor Zhivkov's official residence during the stay in Delhi will be. A brief friendly talk was also held here between the two state leaders.

Exchanges Greeting Speeches

AU121422 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Delhi, December 12 (BTA) -- Mr Zail Singh, president of India, and Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, delivered greetings speeches upon Mr Todor Zhivkov's arrival in India.

"The visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov is a continuation of the good tradition of maintaining contacts and exchanging top-level visits, which brought our two countries closer together", said Mr Zail Singh.

He underlined that the relations between India and Bulgaria have been always remarkable for their warmth and cordiality and for their steady development. "We have identical views on the important international issues", Mr Singh added. Undoubtedly our talks here lead to making the friendship between our two countries stronger, said he.

"The relations of Bulgaria and India are very good, while the prospects for their development are still better. I am confident that the forthcoming talks will assist the further upsurge of the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and peoples", said Mr Todor Zhivkov. He underlined that now, in the face of the threat of a destructive thermonuclear war, the efforts for the preservation of peace and for strengthening international understanding are overcoming all distances and are bringing the people and our peoples closer together. "We, the leaders of our states, expressing the striving and the will of our peoples for peace, friendship and cooperation, can contribute to the success and the deeply humane struggle aimed at preventing a devastating war. We are meeting and talking in the name of peace, of the good, of the happiness of all people", said he.

TODOROV RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

AU121208 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received a delegation of the U.S. Congress, headed by Sam Gibbons, chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee and Democrat from Florida. The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Stoyan Zhulev and Robert Barry.

INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN VIENNA 12 DEC

AU121859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] On 12 December Dimitur Stoyanov arrived in Vienna on an official visit at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart, Karl Blecha.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 4-10 DECEMBER

AU111605 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 4 and 10 December, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, chaired an election committee session in Sofia (1600 GMT 5 December).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, met students in Sofia on the occasion of Students Day (1600 GMT 5 December).

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, met the students of the Kiril and Metodi Institute in Veliko Turnovo on the occasion of Students Day (1830 GMT 6 December).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, met the students of the Machinebuilding Institute in Varna on the occasion of Students Day (1830 GMT 6 December).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of Sofia City party committee, attended a conference in Sofia on production quality matters (2030 GMT 6 December).

Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended a celebration at the Sofia University on the occasion of Students Day (2030 GMT 8 December).

MEZHDURECHKI REELECTED SOFIA COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU121748 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] On 12 December at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture the first session of the newly elected Sofia People's Council took place. The newly elected people's councillors were sworn in. On behalf of the Sofia City BCP Committee Bureau and the Sofia city Bulgarian National Agrarian Union leadership, Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov proposed the new makeup of the Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council. Petur Mezhdurechki was reelected chairman of the Executive Committee by secret ballot.

NEW USSR MISSILE COMPLEXES 'ALREADY INSTALLED'

LD121639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Prague, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- In Czechoslovakia work is going on at an accelerated pace on the installation of Soviet missiles. According to unofficial sources, the first missile complexes of operational-tactical purpose have already been installed.

In Prague today the need for justification of such a move was again stressed. The party organ RUDE PRAVO writes in its editorial that, in conditions where U.S. missiles are being installed not far from the Czechoslovak border, it would be "unpardonably reckless not to ensure the defense ability of the CSSR and other Warsaw Pact countries."

"The missile complex" has considerably complicated the relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG which were normalized exactly 10 years ago with the signing of the first postwar interstate treaty. Objecting to the Bonn Government's approved of the deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory, Czechoslovak official circles note that that move is not only extremely dangerous but that it is also contrary to that treaty which marked a new stage in the exceptionally sensitive relations between the two neighbors. It is believed in Prague that the newly-arisen situation could even threaten the essence of that treaty.

Czechoslovak information media are marking in an entirely opposite manner the 40th anniversary of the signing of the first Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which falls today. This event is the subject of exceptionally extensive commentaries by Czechoslovak information media and of statements by Czechoslovak leaders. RUDE PRAVO stresses that "Czechoslovak workers have become firmly convinced of having in the Soviet people a loyal friend and secure ally" and that the USSR represents "a certain haven for the Czechoslovak state ship." Alliance with the Soviet Union is assessed as the basic lever of the Czechoslovak foreign policy orientation and the guarantee of its independence.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

AU091414 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 83 p 6

[Dispatch by Moscow correspondent Milan Jelinek: "Time Presses; On the International Press Conference in Moscow" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] NOWADAYS, IN PARTICULAR, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO IMMEDIATELY RESPOND TO AND REFUTE THE DISTORTED AND FREQUENTLY DELIBERATELY MENDACIOUS AND FALSE REPORTS BEING SPREAD BY BOURGEOIS PRESS AND MANY WESTERN POLITICIANS. TIME PRESSES AND IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PERMIT THE EXISTENCE, NOT EVEN EPHEMERAL, EXISTENCE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD OF DOUBTS, LACK OF CLARITY, OR MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT WHAT IS AT STAKE TODAY. THE SITUATION REALLY IS SERIOUS. THIS IS HOW WE MIGHT DESCRIBE, IN A NUTSHELL, THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW ON MONDAY [5 Dec], ATTENDED BY L. ZAMYATIN, HEAD OF A CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT; G. KORNIYENKO, FIRST USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; AND MARSHAL N. OGARKOV, USSR FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE. WE CARRIED INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESS CONFERENCE IN OUR TUESDAY ISSUE.

The Soviet Union regards the deployment of American missiles in Europe as preparation for a nuclear first strike that the United States would like to deliver to the socialist community.

Marshal Ogarkov stressed that the American plans count on a "disarming strike," which is designed to eliminate the Soviet defensive nuclear potential and render a Soviet retaliation against the aggressor impossible. The calculations of American generals and politicians like Ronald Reagan are based on an enormous self-deception -- in a blitz, surprise operation we will destroy Soviet nuclear arms and, thereby, win the war. Aside from the fact that such perverse contemplations about the use of nuclear weapons display shocking cynicism and inhumanity, the American war concept of the nuclear first strike is an illusory one. The structure of the contemporary systems of nuclear arms is such that no "first strike" can eliminate them. There are sea-land, and air-based systems and they have multi-level, multiple circuits [mnohastupnove, nekolikanasobne zmnozene okruhy]... The aggressor who will be the first to launch nuclear weapons will not escape punishment. He will initiate not only his self-destruction but the liquidation of human civilization as such. ONLY ADVENTURERS AND GAMBLERS CAN RELY ON THE NUCLEAR FIRST STRIKE, SAID MARSHAL OGARKOV.

A telling example of this is the declaration of FRG Chancellor Kohl to the effect that nuclear "deterrence" -- or, to be more precise, the nuclear intimidation of the USSR -- works against the threat of war. Supposedly, it even guarantees peace. We know that this runs counter to the views of the majority of the West German population, which protests against the stationing of missiles. Regrettably, aberrant positions similar to those of Mr Kohl are also held by some other West European officials.

YES, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES DO FEEL THREATENED. THEY ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT AN ATTACK HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ON THEIR SECURITY. The Western nuclear threat to the USSR is markedly growing. There can be no doubt about that. However, there is also a second aspect of the nuclear blackmail of the socialist countries. By enabling the deployment of new American missiles, the West European countries also undermine their own security. The Soviet operational-tactical missiles will be zeroed in on those areas in Western Europe where launching pads are being built for the American Pershing and cruise missiles. The West European governments should be able to realize what this relentless fact means for their nations, which occupy a relatively small territory.

Sheer demagogy was the claim put forward in the question of a Western journalist that the Soviet missiles are, and will be, directed against the "nations and population" of Western Europe, against the Dutch, British, Italian, or West German people. It was given a clear reply: THE DEFENSIVE SOVIET NUCLEAR WEAPONS HAVE AS THEIR TARGET THE AMERICAN FORWARD-BASED NUCLEAR DEVICES BEING DEPLOYED BY THE UNITED STATES ON THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN EUROPE. Incidentally, the Soviet Union has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States refuses to adopt a corresponding commitment. Should the new American nuclear missiles -- the original cause of and main reason for the present crisis -- disappear from Europe, the USSR would not have the least reason to maintain a nuclear counterweight to them. The press conference in Moscow once again reminded all bourgeois politicians in the West who declare their concern for the fate of their nations that A EUROPE FREE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CONSTITUTES THE BASIS OF THE USSR POLICY. The USSR began the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons by submitting this radical proposal. The United States rejected it immediately and harshly and, presently, thwarted the hopes for any agreement whatsoever.

Among the hypocritical statements intended to comfort the agitated world public is also the declaration that the USSR "will return to the Geneva talks anyhow" and "will eventually become reconciled to the American missiles." In this connection, Comrade Yuriy Andropov declared: "SHOULD THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATO COUNTRIES BE WILLING TO RETURN TO THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THAT EXISTED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCED DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN INTERMEDIATE-RANGE MISSILES IN EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION WOULD BE WILLING TO ACT LIKEWISE."

From the very beginning, the United States was using the Geneva talks as a smokescreen behind which it was engaged in preparations for the deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons against the socialist world and, ultimately, it took up the deployment itself. As long as Washington does not change its fundamental approach to the problems of disarmament, as long as it does not abandon the principles of a policy that is, basically, bothing but preparation for waging a nuclear war, the USSR has no other option but to adopt such countermeasures as it deems essential for ensuring the defense of the socialist community. In this complex and tense situation, the USSR will proceed with deliberation, [uvazlive] and with the awareness of its great responsibility. The countermeasures which it is forced to adopt, in cooperation with its socialist allies, will be commensurate with the threat coming from the side of the United States and NATO. Gradually, step by step, every specific aggressive act of the United States and NATO will be followed by a Soviet response.

Marshal Ogarkov drew attention to the fact that the SOVIET DEFENSIVE WEAPONS TO BE DEPLOYED IN OCEANS AND SEAS WILL HAVE THE SAME EXPLOSIVE POWER, ACCURACY, AND SHORT FLIGHT TIME AS THE AMERICAN MISSILES IN EUROPE DIRECTED AGAINST THE USSR. This fact, too, should sound the alarm in Washington and wake up those who are blind.

IZVESTIYA commentator A. Bovin asked on Soviet television a question that worries millions of people all over the world: Will there be a war? In his answer, he expressed the ardent optimism and firm conviction of the Soviet people: No, there will not be a war. We can, and must, defend peace! Both reason and heart are on our side.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 12 DEC

LD121905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin in Prague. Their conversation touched on specific questions of further developing and deepening the cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere.

TECHNOLOGY MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY SOVIET PAPER

For the interview with Development and Technology Minister Frantisek Sramek on Warsaw Pact relations, published in the Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN on 9 December, see the 12 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages F 7-8.

COMMENTARY VIEWS FRG-CSSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD102148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Editor Jozef Grafrik commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow it will be 10 years since the signing of the treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG. By coincidence, we are marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of this treaty at the time when the deployment of new American medium-range missiles has just begun in the FRG, and this therefore forms, whether one likes it or not, the framework of the jubilee anniversary of this document, which at the time laid the foundations of a new stage of relations between both countries and which also made a concrete contribution to the process of detente that was just being born.

Both sides approached the signing of the treaty having learned the lessons of history, as was stated in its preamble, and with the good will to put an end for good to the woeful past in their relations, above all in connection with World War II, which brought immense suffering to the nations of Europe. However, everything points to the fact now that the present West German Government has not taken due note of this lesson. Yes, it has declared through the mouth of its representatives on more than one occasion that it is concerned with maintaining the continuity and credibility of FRG foreign policy toward the socialist countries. On more than one occasion it has also subscribed formally to the continuation of the policy of relaxation and peaceful coexistence. But in its actual approach to the urgent problem of disarmament it persists in maintaining unrealistic stands, and by agreeing with the deployment of American missiles on its territory, it bears no small share in the worsening of relations between East and West, and also between the FRG and Czechoslovakia. It is therefore impossible not to see in the background of the treaty's jubilee anniversary the shapes of American missiles.

Without an appropriate response, these missiles would mean not only a key to altering the balance of forces, but since they are also aimed at targets on our territory they constitute a direct military threat to 15 million Czechoslovak citizens. In the words of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal speaking at the congress of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Organization, this amounts to serious undermining of the spirit of mutual cooperation since this enables a third party to endanger the security of Czechoslovakia and its allies from FRG territory. The American missiles on the territory of the FRG, as first-strike weapons, at the same time question the idea expressed in the Potsdam Agreement that no war will ever again emanate from German soil.

Objectively, therefore, they are playing into the hands of those influential circles in the country which have never ceased dreaming about their ancient aims which, as is known, are not at all in accord with the principles of the Czechoslovak-West German treaty on mutual relations. There is truly a tiny step from the change in the correlation of forces through gaining strategic initiative to attempts to revise the outcome of World War II.

One cannot be surprised, therefore, if the Czechoslovak public judges the treaty from this very aspect of unhappy historical experience. By declaring the shameful Munich Agreement as void, the treaty undoubtedly set favorable conditions for the development of mutual cooperation. The FRG, for instance, remains Czechoslovakia's largest trade partner among the advanced capitalist countries. However, the consent given to the NATO decision on the arms buildup questions the treaty's foundations and poisons its 10th anniversary.

The treaty itself did not come into existence easily. The preliminary diplomatic negotiations alone dragged on for 3 years. But soon afterwards many further obstacles hampering the systematic development of good-neighborly relations were successfully removed during the 10 years of its duration. This happened in those instances when both sides showed enough realism and good political will. Such an approach will be essential in the future, too, and only in this way will it be possible to ensure enduring good relations between the two countries.

CSSR, FRG Exchange Telegrams

LD1Z0951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram to Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to mark the 10th anniversary of the treaty on mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has also sent a telegram to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have received telegrams from Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor, to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has also received a telegram from Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

DIE PRESSE ON CHARTER 77, EFFECTS OF MISSILES

AU121424 [Editorial Report] Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 12 December on page 3 carries a 1,600 word article by Dagmar Vaneckova entitled "A 'Peaceful' Life in the CSSR; in the Politburo and in the Beer Tavern: The Soviet Missiles are the Main Topic." The author states that early in November the CSSR state security police held a "dialogue" with 17 civil rights activists from Prague, including several Charter 77 spokesmen and activists, and "emphatically warned them against any statements or spontaneous peace demonstrations." Participants in the briefing which lasted over 24 hours included former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, mathematician Vaclav Benda, and Charter spokesman Jan Kozlik. They were briefed on "harmful peace propaganda," and told that "both the deployment of SS-20's and the peace struggle were matters for the Communist Party."

After citing some CSSR armament figures from the 1981 CSSR Statistical Yearbook, the author says that there are no statistics on the percentage of CSSR territory used for military training grounds or closed military zones, but that one comes across them everywhere; thus, there is a zone in the Doupovske Vrchy region which once contained 25 villages with 1,358 houses and 7,119 inhabitants, but where all buildings have been razed; the forests west of Robris are closed to visitors because there is a gigantic training ground, and the Southern Bohemian forests near Bechyne or Budejovice are no longer usable for persons seeking rest and recreation because interceptors are constantly taking off and landing.

The report cites rumors that the large-scale building sites for future nuclear power plants are to be used at the same time for building bases for the Soviet missiles: "According to several reports, a launching pad is to be located in the area between Ivancice and Dukovany where the South Moravian nuclear power plant is being built, only 50 kilometers from the Austrian border," the report says and adds that another probable site for a launching pad is Temelin in Southern Behemia, where construction work on a huge nuclear power plant was started in August.

The report then deals with premilitary and military training in the CSSR, noting that conscientious objectors draw prison sentences and on top of this have to do their 2-year military service, as was shown by the case of Protestant priest and Charter 77 signer Ales Brezina who was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in 1977. It discusses the activities of the Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVAZARM), headed by General Vrba, in the field of paramilitary training and civil defense.

The report reviews Charter 77 activities in connection with the Prague peace congress, also mentioning the futile attempt of the Italian Radical Party to demonstrate in Prague in October, parallel with Western peace marches, and cites RUDE PRAVO of 21 October as distinguishing between just and unjust wars. In conclusion, the author asserts that Prague, on the one hand, fans war hysteria to divert public opinion from topics such as shortages and sloppiness, but, on the other, Prague leaders are afraid of the negative effects of apathy, pessimism, and hopelessness on working discipline and performance.

"Everywhere in Bohemia and Moravia the so-called 'expansion of the missile complexes' is being discussed today, be it in the Politburo or in the beer tavern -- and in one and in the other there is dissatisfaction, though for different reasons."

BEJDA ON SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU071917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 83 p 3

[Interview given by Vasil Bejda, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, to Jaroslav Mazal: "Ideological Activity and Society's Needs; on Current Problems of the CPCZ's Mass-Political Work" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Mazal] The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session in March 1980, which dealt with the party's ideological work, paid critical attention to -- among other things -- two expressions of onesidedness; on the one hand, to the danger of ideological work being detached from practical life and, on the other, to the manifestations of a pragmatic approach. Could you define these two expressions of onesidedness in greater detail?

[Bejda] Before answering this highly relevant question, I would like to point out that the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized that under the current conditions of ideological struggle, rightwing opportunism is the greatest danger.

And now let me answer your question. The first onesidedness lies in a purely "academic" perception of ideological-educational work, regardless of real needs and problems. This leads to formalism and empty rhetoric. Pragmatism, on the other hand, vulgarizes the Marxist concept of theory and practice by attempting to degrade ideological and educational work down to an uncritical defense of practice, regardless of its measures and decisions.

We often come across a pragmatic "evaluation" of ideological work. It claims that the obligation of the ideological front is to adopt an unreservedly positive attitude toward the practice of building advanced socialism in all its sectors and to defend any economic measures or administrative decisions. But the aim of ideological work cannot be merely to render in a shortsighted fashion service to the needs of the day. Its objective must be, above all, to mobilize people for fulfilling the set tasks from the viewpoint of future goals, from the viewpoint of the prospects of socialist development. Therein lies the intrinsic mission and irreplaceable nature of creative ideological activity.

[Mazal] We often draw attention to the fact that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism serve as a reliable compass enabling our correct orientation in every situation, no matter how complicated. Are we -- I have in mind the front of social sciences -- properly equipped in this respect, are we properly equipped to analyze newly emerging problems of the present stage of building advanced socialism and to work out new, original solutions?

[Bejda] It is becoming apparent that the front of social sciences -- despite the remarkable results it has achieved and continues to achieve in some respects -- still needs to do much in the sphere you have mentioned.

[Mazal] Are you suggesting that the development of theory is to a certain extent lagging behind the needs of contemporary social practice?

[Bejda] In many instances this is really the case.

Marxist political economics, the philosophy and theory of scientific communism, history, sociology, and other social sciences often do not go beyond the academic, purely general plane. They are content with repeating truths that have been known for a long time, discovering what has already been discovered, and trying, metaphorically speaking, to pry open doors that are wide open. They often evade relevant, burning problems of the internal and international life of our society, do not account for generalizations of specific experiences, and do not concentrate enough on disclosing and clarifying the prospects and specific paths along which socialism will further develop. I think that, despite certain progress achieved in the last few years, we can agree with our Soviet comrades, who dealt with their analogous situation at the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, that "the assistance of scientific institutions to the party could be more solid." This appeal is all the more relevant as feelings of self-satisfaction are rather widespread among employees of the front of social sciences. It is therefore appropriate to stress that the basic mission of social sciences is to study problems of the further development of socialism and of our share in the world revolutionary process. Social sciences should be bolder, achieve a greater depth of theoretical knowledge, provide answers to new topical problems, and propose paths leading to their solution. Standing in the way of this is, among other things, a phony attitude justifying one's own passivity: Let the party say what it has to say and the social science workplaces will provide the reasoning and analysis. To put it in popular terms, they will chew the cud, instead of coming up with original ideas and suggestions themselves.

[Mazal] In approaching everyday ideological and mass-political work, some economic workers display a tendency to regard it as a field for giving publicity to one sector or another, justifying onesided decisions, or even obliterating weaknesses and shortcomings...

[Bejda] We must reject such a practice with all due resolution. In mobilizing and activating the working people for fulfilling production tasks, the mission of propaganda and agitation is not only to formulate and repeat appeals and directives but, primarily, to influence and shape ideological-political, moral, and character traits befitting the managers of a new society and to foster a positive, collectivist atmosphere of harmonious work for the benefit of socialism.

If we underestimate this elementary gist of our social efforts, of the party's social policy, ideological work gets bogged in pragmatism and loses sight of the fundamental, long-term humanitarian aims of building socialism.

[Mazal] Does this mean that ideological work, propaganda, and agitation are either being reduced exclusively to the mobilization of people for fulfilling one task or another and the deeper meaning gets lost in the process or that they are confined to general moralizing and lecturing irrespective of the concrete situation and the addressees' education and knowledge?

[Bejda] Both these extremes have one common denominator -- they ignore the multiplicity and complexity of the educational process and its organic linkage with the practical course of the struggle for social progress. This often has uncalled-for repercussions -- not only formalism in ideological work but also people's passivity and lack of interest and their turning away from active participation in social life to merely pretending commitment. Only a consistently dialectical perception of the education of a socialist personality makes it possible to fully and correctly utilize the transforming power of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

If political-organizational and political-educational work are separated, and if they exercise their influence independently, the danger arises of an increase in administrative methods. All kinds of bureaucratic malpractices can come into being that stifle people's initiative and interest. Instead of winning people to our side, we sometimes even put them off.

[Mazel] How can we successfully resist all the unhealthy manifestations of mutual detachment and double-tracked nature [dvoukolejnost] of political-organizational and political-educational work in the activity of party bodies and organizations? On what do we have to focus their efforts?

[Bejda] First of all, both components must be organized and supervised in a planned and concerted fashion. The most important thing for combining them is a political approach to controlling social, and hence also political, processes. Not everyone fully understands and implements in practice the Leninist proposition concerning the relationship between economy and policy-making. The political leadership of society by the Communist Party does not consist of administering and commanding. In implementing the party's leading role, the method of persuasion and education is linked with the method of political organization. The separation of the two methods leads to an unhealthy and harmful parochial approach. Once the political line has been mapped out, the program drawn up, and the cadres selected and deployed -- cadres that are capable of leading the masses to implementing the program -- the results depend primarily on an effective application and linkage of political-educational and political-organizational work.

[Mazal] Lenin used to say that a socialist society cannot be built by orders and directives from above. He stressed that socialism is a living, creative result of the work of broad masses of working people. And the masses must not be regarded as mechanical executors of orders from above who only passively wait for their instructions and then automatically carry them out...

[Bejda] The complex tasks of building advanced socialism cannot be fulfilled without constantly developing the political activity of the working people in work and civil matters. Everywhere, Communists must set an example through their conscientiousness, dedication, initiative, and resolution but also through modesty and an attentive attitude to others. The personal example of Communists constitutes a lasting, great value because people tend to evaluate the whole party according to the conduct and personal life of Communists. Party organizations and committees should always responsibly assess and strictly punish any manifestations of breach of communist principles, misuse of official rank, and the like. The duty of Communists holding leading functions is to always exercise influence by means of their exemplary deeds and clear and persuasive words. It is not enough to verbally emphasize the unity of words and deeds and to merely express one's indignation over violations of socialist ethics and misuse of official position. The decisive thing is to organize and supervise work in everyday life in such a way that disrepancies between words and deeds and all kinds of transgressions and malfeasances do not occur in the first place. Authority among the masses is earned through upright and energetic deeds in implementing a policy that serves the interests of the workers class and the people. Mere proclamations that something ought to be like this or that and mere moralizing and appeals to conscience are futile without the ability to organize practical life.

[Mazal] Our permanent task is to shape a socialist awareness and to educate toward a socialist value orientation and the scientific world outlook. On which specific negative manifestations do we have to concentrate at present in our ideological and educational activity in order to eliminate them from our life?

[Bejda] Our own propaganda, too, probably bears its own share of responsibility because, in defending the superiority of the socialist social system, it used arguments from the sphere of consumption and reduced the concept of the standard of living to material consumption and thus called forth a petit bourgeois mode of thinking itself. I think that in our educational activity we have to pay constant attention to eliminating petit bourgeois attitudes in all their forms.

We often ask: What are the causes of the relapses in our society into the petit bourgeois mentality, the selfish consumer-type approach to the gains of socialism, parasitism, mammonism, bribery, and other unsocialist phenomena? These are not just "relics of the past". Apparently, there is something that gives rise to them even under our present conditions: the objective difficulties and problems of socialist development, subjective errors and shortcomings in the activity of some responsible workers, lack of order, poor organization of work, and the like. Great influence is exerted by the pressure of the class adversary from abroad, by his unrelenting attempts to arouse and revive phenomena that are alien to socialism. The causes of the relapses into petit bourgeois ways in our society ought to be analyzed by social sciences.

[Mazal] At times we come across the tendency to assess the effectiveness of ideological work according to production indexes, according to the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of economic plans...

[Bejda] What is involved in these cases is, as a rule, vulgarization, a mental blackout. The relationship between quality and quantity of products and the exerted education and agitation activity is indirect. Although high or low indexes of the fulfillment of economic plans are, to a certain extent, the reflection of a higher or lower standard of socialist enlightenment of the working people, one has to take them into consideration when determining the effectiveness of ideological work. However, it would be a mistake to absolutize (absolutizovat) their importance. We assess the effectiveness of ideological work according to the dedication to the socialist system, according to creative socialist patriotism and internationalism, according to the ability to take a class position on bourgeois ideology and morality.

There is always a certain difference between an ideal and reality. From what is to what should be is often a long and difficult road. In its course it sometimes shows that we must change, amend, or complement the orginal goal, the ideal, in a certain respect. And at the end of this road we more than once find that the complex, constantly developing reality does not and cannot correspond to the ideal project in all respects. Despite that, or precisely because of that, one has to set objectives on the basis of a profound analysis of the existing state of affairs, and make use of objective laws in the process of the practical struggle for the realization of the determined resolutions and ideals with which we identify. Marxist-Leninist science makes it possible for us if we learn to correctly employ its methods and procedures. After all, only through escalated efforts by all party agencies and organizations, ranking economic personnel, and social organizations of all levels can the existing shortcoming and weak spots in ideological work be eliminated, and the conditions for its more effective all-social effect be improved.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR 2-DAY VISIT

LD121308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, 12 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Paris today on a 2-day visit. During his stay he is to be received by the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and hold talks with several ministers. Foreign Minister Fischer is to open a GDR cultural center in Paris tonight.

Fischer Meets Mitterrand

LD122216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Paris 12 Dec (ADN) -- On Monday the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, received the GDR minister for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, for a talk. Foreign Minister Fischer conveyed best greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated with thanks by President Mitterrand.

Oskar Fischer underscored the wish of the GDR to continue dynamically the good development in relations with France. He expressed the conviction that beneficial impulses for international affairs resulted from the further fruitful development of relations between both states. Francois Mitterrand expressed his satisfaction with the GDR's intention to expand its relations with France. The agreed mutual opening of cultural centers in Paris and Berlin were a sign which pointed to the future.

Foreign Minister Fischer had previously talked with the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Claude Estier. Both sides praised the solid foundation and the continuity of relations between the GDR and France and emphasized that there were good preconditions for their continuation. Oskar Fischer and Claude Estier expressed their concern about the deterioration of the international situation and agreed that everything had to be done to stop this negative development.

In a talk with Education Minister Alain Savary, Foreign Minister Fischer expressed his satisfaction about the good relations in the field of education. These relations have been furthered by the fruitful meetings between the education ministers of both states. Both sides called for the further development of bilateral relations and contacts in this field.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER BERLINGUER BEGINS VISIT

Meets Axen, Sieber

LD121037 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] arrived in Berlin this morning on a visit to the GDR. He has been invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Enrico Berlinguer was warmly welcomed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department. Berlinguer is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee. Italian Ambassador to the GDR Carlo Albertario and Romanian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Gheorghe Tache were also present.

Received by Honecker

LD122133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin 12 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

The representatives from both parties held a comprehensive exchange of views on the policies of their parties, especially on current questions of the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

The highest representatives of the Italian Communist Party and the SED spoke in support of expanding cooperation between both states in the interest of the preservation of peace and social progress.

Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Antonio Rubbi, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Department of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the talk, which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere.

BEIL CONTINUES TALKS WITH JORDANIAN OFFICIALS

Meets Crown Prince Hasan

LD122206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Amman 12 Dec (ADN) -- The heir to the throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Crown Prince Hasan, and GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, expressed their concern over the situation in the Near and Middle East in Amman today. In a talk they stressed the need for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict, which is only possible through collective efforts.

They opposed attempts by imperialism and the Israeli aggressors to expand their direct military and political influence in the region, which were further exacerbating existing tensions. Like Jordan, the GDR is of the opinion that in view of the growing threat to peace in this region, coordinated cooperation between the Arab states and forces is necessary. Dr Gerhard Beil briefed Crown Prince Hasan on the GDR's manifold activities aimed at calming the world situation.

State Secretary Dr Beil and Crown Prince Hasan praised the development of relations between the GDR and Jordan to date. They expressed their conviction that the mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields, especially in the economic sphere, would expand and deepen.

Earlier, Dr Gerhard Beil had met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. During the talk the Jordanian politician voiced his satisfaction at the results achieved in the negotiations and expressed his regard for the GDR's political and economic development.

Dr Beil also had talks with the president of the National Planning Council, Hanna 'Awden; the governor of the Central Bank, Dr Muhammad al-Nabulsi; and the president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, Hamdi Muhammad at-Tabbaa', in which both sides stressed their interest in the rapid devlopment of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD122328 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2010 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Amman, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The first long-term agreement on trade and economic and technical cooperation between the GDR and Jordan was signed in Amman today by GDR State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Walid 'Asfur, Jordanian minister of trade and industry.

The agreement provides for the expansion of economic cooperation, chiefly in engineering, electrical equipment and electronics, industrial projects, and trade. Both sides expressed their satisfaction that through the agreement trade and economic relations between the two countries will be raised to a qualitatively higher level.

KLEIBER MEETS WITH IRAQI TRADE MINISTER

LD122326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2112 GMT 12 Dec

[Text] Baghdad 12 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Vice Chairman Guenther Kleiber an the Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, continued their talks on Monday in Baghdad. The two chairmen of the GDR-Iraqi permanent committee for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation discussed steps to expand bilateral economic cooperation.

On the same day Kleiber also held talks with the minister for irrigation, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallak, as well as with Defense Ministry officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KLEIBER VISIT TO IRAQ

For Baghdad coverage of the visit by Guenther Kleiber, the GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, including talks with various Iraqi officials, see the Iraq section of the 13 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEPUTY MINISTER, IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEET

LD122201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Tehran, 12 Dec (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig, who is on an official visit to Iran, and the Iranian foreign minister, Dr Velayati, met today in Tehran. They expressed their deep concern over the international situation, which has been dangerously aggravated by the U.S. Administration's policy of confrontation. The two politicians stressed the need to develop the struggle against the threat to peace in Europe and other regions of the world, which has been caused by imperialism.

During their meeting they also discussed the results of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Iran and possibilities for developing political, economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the two countries.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD SENDS MESSAGE TO HONECKER

LD081633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Faysal Summaq, Syrian Ambassador to the GDR, on Thursday handed Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer a message from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Ambassador Sumraq gave details of the rapid aggravation of the tensions in the Middle East, caused by the direct and naked military intervention by the United States and its allies. The ambassador explained the measures his country had taken in order to continue successful resistance to the American-Israeli policy of force and domination in the Middle East. The ambassador paid tribute to the consistent stance of the GDR at the side of the Arab peoples in their struggle to secure their national rights.

Oskar Fischer briefed the ambassador on the results of the seventh SED Central Committee session. He referred in particular to the new situation caused by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and other NATO states and explained the consequences of this move.

The GDR Foreign Minister strongly criticized the imperialist policy of force, which is aimed at the political and military domination in the Middle East. He condemned the policy -- increasingly practiced by the United States and Israel -- of pressure, blackmail and the direct use of military force against the GDR's friends, Syria and Lebanon. The danger of a new comprehensive Middle East war had to be averted by steadfastness and carefully considered political action. In view of the aggressive imperialist course against the Arab peoples, the unified action of all those Arab forces that support peace, the defense of national independence, and the right of the peoples to self-determination is of the highest importance. Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR will continue to support with its solidarity the just struggle of Syria, the PLO, and all other nationally-minded Arab forces against the imperialist course of confrontation in the Middle East.

DETAILS OF COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PRC

LD130008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and China have agreed to continue to develop their scientific-technological cooperation. At the conclusion of the 11th meeting of the Permanent Commission for Technical and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, appropriate measures were agreed to in Berlin on Monday. Specialists' delegations are to be exchanged, for example, in economically important areas, such as electronics, engineering, plant construction, the chemical industry, and agriculture.

During its visit to the GDR, the delegation, headed by Wai Yuming, Chinese vice minister of foreign trade and economic relations, familiarized itself at various plants with technological procedures and equipment and on high-performance industrial products which are important in trade and for the reconstruction and modernization of industrial plants. At the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology, an exchange of information was held on directing and planning science and technology in the two countries.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD122318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, on Monday received in Berlin a delegation of the Cortes Senate of Spain, led by Senate President Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez. During the meeting, the two sides expressed the hope that this first official visit by a delegation of the Spanish parliament will give fresh impetus to bilateral relations between the GDR and Spain and help to further international cooperation.

In view of the international situation, which is being dangerously exacerbated, Horst Sindermann and Jose Federico de Carvajal y Perez stressed the parliaments' great responsibility for safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The Spanish parliamentary delegation arrived in the GDR the same day. Prior to their meeting with Sindermann, the guests attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism. A dinner was given in the evening by the People's Chamber president.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

LD122001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The FDGB has affirmed its enduring support for the domestic and foreign policy tasks formulated by the Seventh SED Central Committee meeting. At a meeting of the FDGB National Executive, held on Monday in Berlin its chairman, Harry Tisch said: "In these times of conflict, the largest class organization of our country declares its support all the more for the proven policy of the party of the working class and faces the challenges of the present (?in unity with) the will and the action of millions of trade unionists."

Dealing with the new situation which has arisen in Western Europe as a result of the deployment of missiles [as received] Tisch stressed that securing peace was and remains the decisive combat task. "We maintain that in the interest of all nations, a stop must be put to the political adventurism which is increasingly obvious in the policies of U.S. imperialism and NATO, and that it is not only necessary but possible to change the situation in favor of world peace. That is why we praise and support the unchanged major and persistent efforts of the USSR to this end."

At the center of trade union work in 1984, in the words of Harry Tisch, stands the consistent fulfillment and directed over-fulfillment of the national economic plan aims. The further lowering of productive consumption has moved into the foreground and is becoming a central factor for growth and effectivity. All the demands connected with this must also permeate socialist competition, he said.

The FDGB National Executive approved the guidelines for the 1984 competition, which will be characterized in all enterprise collectives by the proven motto "High growth in performance by increasing work productivity, effectivity, and quality." Most important is a rapid increase in production and work effectiveness, which is closely connected with the further improvement of working conditions and living standards, as well as with job security.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK -- On 17 November GDR Ambassador Norbert Jaeschke presented his credentials to Margarethe II, Queen of Denmark. In the talk the two praised the level achieved in the bilateral relations and spoke out in favor of expanding them in the interest of good-neighborly relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

Welcomed by Marjai

LD121242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin has arrived in Budapest. The delegation he is leading is participating in the session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai welcomed the guests at the airport.

Economic Talks Begin

LD121938 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- The 31st meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Committee opened in parliament building with a plenary session, Monday, with deputy prime ministers and committee co-chairmen Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin in the chair.

Realization of the aims defined during the July 1983 visit of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union featured high on the agenda.

Other issues discussed were: coordination of the economic plans of the two countries for 1986-90, elaboration of agreements on long-range cooperation in agriculture, microelectronics, industrial robots, and various goods in daily use, discussion of work to be done to update and extend until 1995 schemes of cooperation between certain branches of industry in the two countries, discussion of the circumstances under which Hungarian enterprises will participate in the redevelopment of numerous manufacturing plants in the Soviet Union, discussion of the completion of two-day goods delivery supply targets in 1983, and preparation of exchange of goods next year. This year's exchange of goods is expected to be in excess of 200,000 million forints.

Furthermore, the agenda included the state of Soviet economic and technical participation in the construction in Hungary of some manufacturing plants and other units in the period between 1981 and 1985, the survey of the realization of priority technical-scientifc cooperation projects between 1981 and 1985, and discussion of tasks in connection with specialization of production in chemical industry.

Moreover, the agenda included discussion of the state of bilateral cooperation in radio engineering, construction and road building, and machine engineering for coal mining and prospects for cooperation in the manufacture of tractors and other agro-machinery.

HAVASI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS

LD121338 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee left for Paris Monday on the invitation of the French Socialist Party. The delegation is led by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The members of the delegation are Ferenc Horvath and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy heads of department at the Central Committee.

Present at the departure of the delegation was Hubert Dubois, French ambassador to Hungary.

Meets With French Officials

LD130005 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has arrived in France. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Onody reports:

At the invitation of the Socialist Party a delegation of the MSZMP arrived in Paris today. The delegation is headed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Its members are Laszlo Kovacs and Ferenc Horvath, deputy heads of department at the Central Committee.

Ferenc Havasi paid a visit to the Elysee Palace this afternoon. He, the member of his party and Ambassador Dr Jozsef Benyi were received there by Jean-Louis Bianco, secretary-general of the Elysee Palace, and Jacques Attali, special adviser to the president of the Republic. During the course of the visit they reviewed the international situation, with particular attention to European problems, and held an exchange of views about developing Hungarian-French relations.

In the evening Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, is to host a dinner for the Hungarian delegation headed by Ferenc Havasi.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAQ

LD121339 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Deputy President Janos Peter paid a visit to Iraq from Dec 3 to 11 on the invitation of the Iraqi National Assembly and returned to Hungary Sunday.

This was the first official visit to Iraq by a delegation of the Hungarian legislation. In a spirit of mutual understanding the delegation held talks with Na'im Haddad, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly, discussing topical international questions, relations of the two countries and the work of the two legislations. Janos Peter invited a delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly to visit Hungary.

The delegation met 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS IRAQ

For Baghdad reportage of the visit to Iraq of the deputy minister for foreign trade, Tibor Melega, and accompanying delegation, including talks with Iraqi officials, see the Iraq section of the 13 December Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS EX-MINISTER'S EXPULSION

LD121345 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- The December issue of PARTELET (PARTY LIFE), a journal of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, carries a communique on the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Supervision Committee on the Central Supervision Committee's motion to expel Adam Bonifert, former deputy minister of justice, from the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Adam Bonifert abused his authority, and used the services of institutions under his supervision to ensure illegal financial gains, and in order to gain money he engaged in property manipulation. As reported earlier, he has been dismissed from his post because of these wrongdoings.

The communique of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Supervision Committee says, among others:

"Adam Bonifert abused his senior post. He cannot remain in the ranks of the party because his conduct has seriously violated party norms and has been unworthy of a communist.

"It is useful to stress some important lessons of the case...in Hungary the predominant majority of senior officials perform their functions honestly and with devotion. At the same time, certain officials do violate party and state norms and abuse their authority. Such cases have a harmful effect on officials who do their job honestly and they do serious moral and political damage to our party and our cause. For that reason, it is necessary to counter such cases with the utmost resolve. The party consistently sticks to this principle and asserts it on all levels.

"The party is again calling on all communists not to accept services to which they are not entitled. Senior officials should especially refrain from accepting such services from units and institutions under their supervision.

"We shall have to continue to resolutely counter such phenomena and conduct that violate our policy, principles and moral norms so as to safeguard our party's purity and prestige."

SUMMER DROUGHT CAUSES $250 MILLION LOSS

LD130323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Summary] The Agricultural Committee of the National Assembly held a meeting today. It is still too early to give an exact assessment of the losses caused to agricultural production by this summer's drought, but according to a preliminary estimate, it is around $250 million. Speaking in the debate, deputies asked for continued support for cooperatives, particularly badly affected ones, in Bekes, Csongrad, and Bacs-Kiskun Counties. This assistance will be required in order to achieve next year's target for grain production of 15 million metric tons.

In the sphere of livestock breeding, it is planned to keep the number of pigs at its current level next year. Beef-cattle stocks on household farms are to decrease, and poultry production will adapt itself to the requirements of the market. Besides fulfilling the export tasks, food supplies at home will be similar to the level this year and, in some areas, these will be even better in 1984.

With the change in economic regulators, it is being planned that next year the income of the budget from agriculture will exceed the amount of state support given to agriculture. Problems connected with apple production were also discussed. Increasing production costs and shortage of export opportunities have made financial conditions very difficult for a large proportion of apple-producing farms. Miklos Villanyi, state secretary for agriculture and food, told the deputies that the agricultural structure of the main apple-producing region, Szabolcs-Szatmar County, is to be discussed at a ministerial conference next spring.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS DISSIDENT LASZLO RAJK

PM120958 Paris LIBERATION in French 6 Dec 83 p 23

[Interview with Hungarian dissident Laszlo Rajk by Veronique Soule and Francois Sergent in Paris -- date not given]

[Excerpts] LIBERATION: Since you were evicted from your apartment in downtown Budapest, has the "samizdat" store continued to operate?

Laszlo Rajk: Yes, every Tuesday evening as before, but on a smaller scale. Only one copy of each publication is displayed, and there are no longer any on-the-spot sales. The magazines are now circulating secretly. And fewer people come: Between 20 and 30 now as against 150 to 200 before. The intimidation -- the police presence around the "store" -- has worked. Indeed the opening of the "store" is now mainly symbolic.

But the police harrassment has also had positive effects. It has shown that we were serious. And we have received information direct from the workers. Some workers--around 50 strikers in the construction industry -- established contact with us for the first time this summer.

LIBERATION: You compare yourselves with the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] whose main leaders are awaiting trail in Warsaw. Why?

Laszlo Rajk: As in Poland, the Hungarian democratic opposition is trying to work legally. Like the KOR we see inconsistency between the constitution and the Hungarian laws, and we are trying to establish legality. We are doing so with one aim: to establish social control over the government and to secure respect for human rights, freedom of movement and speech, and the rights of Hungarian minorities in other countries. The Hungarians are very sensitive on this last point. Many have relatives in Romanian Translylvania, where 2 million Magyars live.

LIBERATION: What lessons have you drawn from the Polish experience?

Laszlo Rajk: The most important thing that we have taken from Solidarity is the idea of social control. The methods remain to be found. Previously, people wanted a change of government. Now they know that it is futile to demand a liberalization of culture and that it is necessary, rather, to create a second culture.

There is one parallel between present-day Hungary and the Poland of 1978-1979. The first part of our debt (footnote 2) (The per capita debt is estimated at $700. Hungary has been an IMF member since the summer of 1982) falls due in 1984. Moreover, 1983 has been a bad year for agriculture, on which our foreign trade is based. And if we are unable to pay, there will be a spiral.

LIBERATION: You speak of a hardening toward the opposition, yet you live freely in Hungary and travel in the West.

Laszlo Rajk: It is apparent from all the offical statements, including those by Kadar, that we are being taken increasingly seriously. But when we are invited by institutions to the West, the government does not object. On the other hand, we cannot visit Poland. We obtain our passports for the West, but those for the East Bloc countries have been withdrawn from us. It is our punishment...

RZECZPOSPOLITA SAYS U.S. RESTRICTIONS 'MISFIRED'

LD121558 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 12 Dec 83

["Poland Will Overcome Aftermath of U.S. Restrictions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec -- The Polish Government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today wrote that the Reagan policy of restrictions against Poland had misfired and warned the United States against stretching a point or else "the absence of the U.S. and its interests in the piece of the world called Poland will become ever more distinct and take on [words indistinct]."

Writing in a column codenamed "Observer", the daily's commentator restated Poland's demands that the United States genuinely opens up the way to restoring economic and financial ties with Poland by lifting all restrictions, compensates for Poland's economic losses on this account, non-interferes in Poland's internal affairs, and halts the propaganda aggression.

"If the United States fails to take this path, Poland will overcome anyway those kinds of international isolations that the United States has managed to bring about."

Earlier in the story, the newspaper's "Observer," lambasted the West and its propaganda mouthpieces of mendacity and sensation mongering in presenting and [word indistinct] the greatest transformations under way in Poland since the (?formation) of People's Poland."

"If 50 women spread out their fingers in front of a church (the West) acclaims this as a more significant 'freedom surge' that an armed uprising elsewhere, if the militia (Polish police) check the I.D. papers of a youngster, the human rights are hurt more strongly than in a country whose U.S.-bolstered regime shoots dead a few hundred people," exemplified RZECZPOSPOLITA.

The newspaper predicted the United States administration was facing now a fiasco of its policy of sanctions and was aware that by this policy "it has achieved aims that are the reverse of what (?it expected)."

"The U.S. Government [words indistinct] being a slow retreat from the ineffective policy without admitting that it has misfired wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA and jeared at the role that it said the U.S. has "commissioned" to Lech Walesa in this connection.

"When Lech Walesa got the Nobel Peace Prize, it became obvious he would be assigned some current roles in [words indistinct]."

"It was (?probably) that Walesa, who had backed the sanctions against the people of his own country, would now change his views and call on the U.S. to lift the...." [as received]

"A Walesa has (?carried the) [word indistinct] commission to the letter...without making a [word indistinct]," observed the newspaper, adding that "now one can [word indistinct] which may consist in restoring to Poland the [word indistinct] allowing Polish airliners to land in New York again.

"Afterwards a huge propaganda hullabaloo will be raised and Walesa will be proclaimed [word indistinct] Polish people.

"After this exchange of services between President Reagan and the former chairman Walesa, the U.S. sanctions will stay in effect and nothing will change in the Polish-American relations, except for the fact that the U.S. Government will have a backdoor codenamed 'Walesa' to possible pullout of the sanctions in the future."

"But such U.S. commissions bolstered by either sanctions or promises will not change our internal policy by a whit. Thus no figure remotely-handled and inflated will become, for example, a partner to the authorities nor a side in dialogue," asserted RZECZPOSPOLITA.

SANCTIONS PART OF U.S. ANTI-SOCIALIST STRATEGY

LD121515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] One can be under the impression that something changed last week with regard to American sanctions against Poland. Thus, at least two questions arise: Is it really possible that a large power can alter its policy from one day to another and after only one appeal from Lech Walesa? Furthermore, what is first in cases like this, the appeal, or intention to change policy?

Second question: Has something really altered in the essence of the matter, if one closely analyzes recent American statements and moves? We put these questions to Stanislaw Glabinski [Polish INTERPRESS director].

[Glabinski] These are not easy questions, not because I find it difficult to answer them, but because in Poland there are many myths and disagreements concerning these issues on all levels of our community.

As far as the first question is concerned the shortest answer is: No; it does not wish to, and will not change. The point is that in Poland there is some kind of illusion that U.S. sanctions against Poland are being used as an American instrument of action against our country alone, used by the American authorities in order to:

a. punish the Polish authorities;

b. punish part of the Polish community;

c. change something in our country.

American sanctions are part of a broad American policy or strategy of dealing with the East, dealing with socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union. One cannot separate sanctions against Poland from the United States policy toward the Soviet Union. In short, one can say that it looks as follows: Sanctions have been introduced in order to maintain tension in Poland, in order to make our internal situation more difficult, and thus, through the difficult internal situation in Poland, make the position of the Soviet Union more difficult.

[Announcer] The objectives were political and we all agree on this; why then the impression that something is changing?

[Glabinski] I would say that people in the know are not under that impression. I would modestly say that I am not under that impression, but first of all, none of the American politicians are under that impression.

[Announcer] Efforts are being made to promote the impression that something is changing.

[Glabinski] You can say that. At this moment we have a number of American statements: first, Reagan's statement; the statement of Secretary of State Shultz; there was an entire paragraph on Poland in the communique of NATO foreign ministers who ended debates in Brussels yesterday. It clearly says sanctions will not be lifted. There is a White House communique, unsigned, in which it says that the American Administration will analyze Walesa's statement, or will look closely at his statement. This is simply a tactical dodge so that the man who is considered there as the leader or symbol of Polish political opposition is not discredited in any way. On the other hand, nowhere was it said that they are going to change sanctions. On the contrary, Shultz's statement at a press conference in Brussels yesterday is even sharper than all other American statements so far, because Shultz said clearly: We will not lift sanctions until Poland:

A. resumes dialogue with the Church. We do not know what it is all about, because the dialogue exists.

B. alters its attitude toward the trade union movement. In other words, unless Poland, the Polish authorities, allow a return to the situation prior to 13 December. Thus, how can one talk about any change of attitude on the sanctions?

[Announcer] Nevertheless, some kind of cosmetic changes have been made.

[Glabinski] Yes, very much cosmetic. As we have to talk about the immediate future I would predict the following: some kind of cosmetic changes will probably take place, some small steps in this or that direction. But let us be under no illusion. The U.S. policy towards the East and the socialist countries will not alter and the policy of the Reagan administration toward Poland will not be modified in the immediate future either.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS KOK SESSION 12 DECEMBER

LD130003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] A session of the National Defense Committee, KOK, has taken place under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Current problems of the defense and security of the state were considered.

INTERIOR MINISTER HEADS NEW LAW, ORDER COMMITTEE

LD121901 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 Dec -- The Ministerial Council decree of December 2, 1983, on the establishment of a government committee for law and public order as well as social discipline came into force today.

Headed by Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, the committee is to promote appropriate conditions to ensure full respect for the law, public order as well as more effective fight against economic and other offences -- and especially to intensify steps against crimes endangering the life, health and property of citizens or the interest and the good of the state.

In a parallel move, the committee will carry out a widely scaled prophylaxis to curtail the sources of crime, shape up social discipline, build up the atmosphere of general disapproval for all manifestations of crime and social pathology.

The committee will also prepare assumptions for the government policy in the field to coordinate the work of state administration, justice and prosecution as well as inspection organs. It will also carry out a running analysis of the effectiveness of anti-crime policy and evaluate the level of criminal and social pathology threats.

The committee will collaborate with political organizations, trade unions, youth, social ans self-governmental organizations as well as with scientific and educational institutions.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL CONFERENCE

LD121437 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The tasks of people's councils in the sphere of environmental protection and preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the National People's Council and the people's council system in Poland is the topic of a conference of chairmen of voivodship people's councils in the Sejm building. Those participating have acquainted themselves with the assumptions of the draft electoral regulations for people's councils and with the proposals for social consultation. Taking part in the conference is Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR 'MASSIVE' DEMONSTRATIONS

NC122230 Paris AFP in English 2217 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 12 (AFP) -- The clandestine radio of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union today called for a massive turnout for the December 16 demonstrations commemorating the December 1970 worker revolts in Gdansk and the killing of nine Silesian miners by martial law authorities two years ago. The announcer of the five-minute broadcast also demanded that the government deal with "the only real union in Poland, Solidarity." "We remember the black Decembers. We are going to commemorate the victims. We will not let our hope be killed. It depends on us to make the generals stop deciding for us without us," the announcer added.

The clandestine radio attacked the military dominated government for failing to revitalize the economy while increasing the military budget by 13 percent during the past two years.

Meanwhile, the government vowed "never again" to talk with former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and accused this year's Noble Peace Prize winner of being "teleguided" by the Reagan administration. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, in an article signed Observer in RZECZPOSPOLITA, the government newspaper, said: "We have learned the lesson of our experiences and we have stopped forever trying to reach an understanding with hostile forces, Lech Walesa included."

WARSAW ISSUES REPORT ON LABOR EFFICIENCY

LD091844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] A report on work time drawn up by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs has been presented to journalists at a press conference in the Government Press Bureau. The weekly work time in Poland is 42 hours. However, we only effectively utilize 34 of these. This places us near the bottom of the European league. The causes are: extraordinarily high absence through sickness, poor work organization, supply difficulties, and neglect of obligations and so-called social labor.

DLUGOSZ, NESTOROWICZ, URBAN 11 NOV CONFERENCE

AU091245 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 5 Dec 83 p 6

[Press conference given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission; Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade; and Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 11 November]

[Excerpts] [Sylwia Odoris from EFE] Will gearing the Polish economy to greater cooperation with the CEMA countries bring better economic results than during the period when Poland was more oriented toward cooperation with the Western countries?

[Dlugosz] If you care to acquaint youself with the preliminary assumptions of the 1984 plan in the light of the entire plan for 1983-85, you will notice that one of the basic domestic prerequisites for restoring a modest but nevertheless real development rate in our economy is to base ourselves on and develop cooperation with the CEMA states. This is a primary, fundamental factor as far as the external conditions for our emergence from the crisis are concerned, and also a necessary condition if we are to restore the economic development trends that are normal in the CEMA countries. We have drawn the right conclusions from the lesson given us by the West in 1981, and I do not suppose we will repeat in the near future the mistakes caused by all the economic complications that we experienced.

[Nestorowicz] Here one can add that we cooperate with those who want to cooperate with us.

[Urban] One can add one thing more so that the answer given to a precise question does not seem to vague, namely that without any doubt there are certain areas of technology and production whose development would be more successful if we cooperated with the West, either because the West is more advance in these spheres or because we already had trade and coproduction agreements with appropriate Western firms and producers. Thus the balance sheet of profits and loss looks different according to the situation.

Generally speaking, however, it is obvious that what is best for the Polish economy is a choice of partners that will not fail us and will not sever from one day to the next close ties established during many years, as the Unted States and many other NATO countries have done. Such a disaster is certainly not worthwhile. If one weighs the modern technology purchased by Poland in the form of production licenses in one pan of the scale and in the other pan the losses resulting from the sudden severance -- through no fault of our own -- of the ties with the West making the development of this technology possible, then even a child could draw the right conclusion, to say nothing of a leadership responsible for the life of a country.

[Krzysztof Bobinski from THE FINANCIAL TIMES] It emerges from a recent interview given by Minister Wylupka to RZECZPOSPOLITA that Poland is approaching the final phase of talks with the Soviet Union with a certain feeling of insatiation. It seems that the minister said that Poland would like more crude oil next year, and so on. Could you gentlemen comment on these talks and say whether Poland is indeed dissatisfied right now, and whether you still have some demands to make of your Soviet partner?

The second question concerns the IMF. Toward the end of the seventies the American Government tried to talk Poland into joining the fund. Why was the chance that was then offered not taken?

[Unidentified moderator] The first question will be answered during the next news conference on Tuesday which will be devoted to CEMA cooperation. Minister Dlugosz, could you please answer the second question.

[Dlugosz] The question about joining the IMF, or to be more exact the question of rejoining, because Poland was once a member of this organization, was considered by us in the light of our financial situation. And we became convinced on the threshold of the eighties that we should renew our application to join just like some of the socialist countries had done. Unfortunately, several weeks after our application to rejoin the IMF and the World Bank, the United States vetoed our application as part of the restrictions against us. Therefore there is no possibility of proceeding any further with the application procedure right now.

[Nestorowicz] Here one can add that the latest statement by the White House spokesman clearly says that the United States will veto Poland's entry into the IMF.

[Dlugosz] I will explain why this is so harmful for us. It is characteristic of IMF credits that they can be repaid over a longer period of time and with a lower rate of interest than is the case with market funds. Not having access to these credits, we cannot improve our finances.

[Szaboles Szilagyi from Hungarian Radio] How and where do the Western restrictions primarily affect the Polish man in the street?

[Nestorowicz] If you read our press, Mr Editor, and I assume that you do read our press, watch the television news, and listen to the news on radio, you will know that unfortunately there are a lot of areas in which restrictions are felt. I believe that the latest reports from the media reveal the scale of the problem and really show that these are restrictions that hit all of Polish society.

[Krzysztof Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES] Are the Polish authorities trying to obtain a credit of an additional $200 million from the CEMA countries or the USSR? I understand they have already borrowed $600 million this year. Could you tell us from whom?

[Nestorowicz] No, we are not trying to obtain such a credit. We will have to reduce imports. That is all. I realize that your question is based on the fact, which is known to you, that we planned to borrow $800 million this year but have been able to borrow only $600 million. Am I right? As for the breakdown of the credits we have been able to obtain, it includes Chinese money, Libyan money, and an entire series of credits that were arranged during the previous period. The supplies paid for by the latter credits will be completed this year.

[Kryzysztof Bobinski] In for a penny, in for a pound: How much did you get from China and how much from Libya?

[Nestorowicz] We got 1 million tons of oil from Libya, which, as far as I can remember, is worth about $230 million. China will supply us with meat, but I cannot tell you how much it is worth because I cannot remember the figure. We have bought about 30,000 tons of meat in China on long-term credit. The Chinese Government has agreed to wait for several years for payments not only for meat, but also for a number of other consumer goods and raw materials they are supplying to us.

[John Kifner, THE NEW YORK TIMES] Will you use this Libyan oil for domestic purposes or will you sell it abroad under the so-called re-export scheme?

[Nestorowicz] This Libyan oil has been processed in our country and the resulting products have been exported to reinforce our foreign payments fund. Otherwise, the gap in the imports sector, which has been so horribly widened because of the sanctions, which are the subject of this conference, would have been an even greater burden on our economy this year.

[Sylvia Odoris, EFE] The underground press has published a secret paper drawn up by the Planning Commission. The paper asserts that exports to socialist countries are unprofitable. I would like to know whether it is true that exports to socialist countries are unprofitable.

[Dlugosz] I do not read the illegal press so I do not know what kind of rubbish it has published. However, I can tell you that the Planning Commission has drawn up a report on the current effectiveness of trade with the socialist countries, primarily with the USSR. That report includes two basic conclusions: Because of the system of prices binding on the CEMA member-states we actually obtain lower prices in the terms of foreign exchange for some of our exports than we would have obtained in the West; and because of the structure of our imports from the socialist countries, for which we pay less than in the West, the main economic benefit of our economic cooperation with the socialist community accrues on the side of imports.

I can give another example. It is no secret that we buy about 13 million tons of crude oil from the USSR. Now do you think that we would be able to import those 13 million tons of oil from countries that practice the market economy and to pay for them? You see, we are able to pay for Soviet oil because of the very advantageous structure of our exports to the USSR.

[John Kifner] Could you tell us the price at which you obtain Libyan oil on credit and the price for which you can sell the refined products?

[Nestorowicz] Would anyone in the world answer such a question?

[John Chochran, NBC News] Rumors are circulating that the Politburo, then the Central Committee, and after them the Sejm are soon going to have sessions. The Sejm is to have its session on 21-22 November. These rumors have it that personnel changes are going to be discussed at these sessions. Could you confirm this and tell us whether other matters will also be discussed?

[Urban] As you can easily guess, I will confirm nothing because we announce the dates of such sessions only after we have finally set them. Any premature announcement would be meaningless. It would amount to dabbling in rumors -- which one can dabble with, but only privatley.

I would like not to correct a few items of information. The LIBERATION daily, which is represented here, continues to stubbornly report -- this time in an interview with Mr Kazimierz Brandys -- that writers who refuse to join the Union of Polish Writers will face difficulties in connection with the legislation on persons who refuse to work. I have already spoken on this subject and classified this allegation as rubbish, but I would now like to reinforce my statement by referring to the fact that Article II, section 6 of the legislation adopted on 26 October 1982 excludes persons who engage in cultural, literary, educational, and scientific-journalist activities from the category of persons who refuse to work and who lead parasitic lives.

In this connection I would like to explain the appropriate procedures. The bodies responsible for manpower employment check whether a given individual has legal sources of subsistence. They may be fees for published books or payments for unloading coal from a truck.

Membership in the Union of Polish Writers is in no way connected with the legislation adopted on 26 October 1982 on measures against persons who refuse to work. This means that in the eyes of the law a writer is a writer regardless of whether he belongs to the Union of Polish Writers -- that is, he who makes his living out of literary activity is a writer, because the point at issue is a legal source of income and not the nature of such a source.

Also the British press and the BBC reported that Polish citizens going abroad must pledge themselves to represent views consistent with the raison d'etat of the PPR and that they have to sign pledges to this effect. This is all so much hot air. No one signs any pledges, which, in my view, does not mean that publicly representing views that are consistent with the raison d'etat of one's own country is a moral duty of a citizen who travels abroad. [sentence as published]

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ELECTION PROCESS

LD092200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1710 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Excerpts] At the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin today, an accountability-election conference of the PZPR was held. It took place with the participation of Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. The conference is on this campaign in Szczecin Voivodship.

In the conference break at the shipyard Bogdan [name indistinct] asked Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for an interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Secretary, this is what today's paper says: Yesterday there was a meeting of the PZPR-ZSL-SD Liaison Commission. [Passage indistinct] I would like to pick three issues from the communique: first, that the elections are to be held under the new electoral law, which will be submitted for national consultation; second, the elections to people's councils will be held next spring; and third, that elections to the people's councils and to the Sejm are to be held separately.

[Barcikowski reply indistinct]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] The most interesting thing will be what the new electoral law will be like: what direction will it take?

[Barcikowski] Primarily we want to open up a discussion on the assumptions for the act on electoral regulations for people's councils, and the initial material will be discussed at the Council of State. It is prepared and will shortly be published in RZECZPOSPOLITA and given for consultation to interested political, social, professional, and other organizations. [passage indistinct] Everyone will be able to acquaint himself with this draft. It contains a number of new solutions. [Passage indistinct] We envisage that elections to people's councils would take place in the spring of next year. Because it is hard to imagine that elections could be held at the same time for all those bodies, it will be necessary to postpone the Sejm elections. [Words indistinct] For how long, we would not now like to make a statement on that. We leave the matter open. Of course, it must be said that the question of elections to the Sejm will depend in some way on the elections to the people's councils.

[Reporter] I understand that it is a question of winning the elections, and that in two regards -- first, the correct composition of people, and second, in a situation of a society which is not unified but divided, very sore society -- it is a question of their turn-out at the [word indistinct] elections.

[Barcikowski] [Passage indistinct] If we put candidates up for initial social assessment [passage indistinct] who deserve to be candidates most in a certain milieu and to fulfill the function in the future, then the elections will go well and all attempts to disrupt them will be fruitless.

[Reporter] (?Summing up), one can say that we will have the authorities we make for ourselves, the authorities we deserve [words indistinct] is that not so?

[Barcikowski] Well, this is a certain oversimplification, but in any case a great influence on the list of candidates will be guaranteed. [end recording]

RAKOWSKI SPEECH IN GDANSK VIEWS PAST 3 YEARS

LD110200 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Dec 83

["Rakowski Speech at Party Accountability-Election Conference at the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec -- Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, whom you invited to attend your meeting today, has instructed me to convey to you his warm and cordial greetings. At its 6 December session the Politburo authorized me, at the motion of Comrade Bejger, to take part in your conference. It expects that it will adopt a program of proposals leading to moral and political consolidation of the party's position among shipyard workers.

The accountability-election meeting of your organization is an opportunity to sum up achievements, look at shortcomings and failures, and draw up a list of issues and problems that will have to be faced in forthcoming months and years.

During the past 3 years the party organization at the Lenin Shipyard has traversed a difficult road, abounding in dramatic events. There were perhaps more difficult days than easy days, more troubles than facts and events giving cause for satisfaction. Each party organization has its own specific character. The specific feature of your experience is that it was here in the shipyard that you have been particularly strongly concerned with all that the party was concerned with over the past 3 years.

In a few days it will be 2 years since the Council of State made the dramatic but necessary decision to proclaim martial law in Poland. It is impossible not to mention this anniversary, especially here in Gdansk. Our opponents, abroad and in Poland alike, untiringly attempt to prove that the introduction of martial law dashed the hopes of Poles for democratization and made Poland a country that entered a long period of economic stagnation and political inertia. The opponents do their best to make 13 December 1981 a hateful date for the Poles. These efforts are in vain. Today, millions of Poles are much more clearly and evidently convinced that an act of historic dimensions was accomplished on 13 December 1981.

On that memorable day the Polish People's Army, supported by the law enforcement forces subordinated to the Interior Ministry and enjoying the backing of millions of people with a sense of responsibility for the fate of independent, sovereign, and socialist Poland, saved this country and prevented the violation of peaceful European stability and created the conditions for implementing a program of socialist renewal.

Even if there are different opinions on many questions, today the majority of Polish society interprets this difficult decision this way, and history will assess it in the same way tomorrow. Taking account of the values most sacred to the Polish nation, we need not be ashamed of this date. One can easily answer a question about the situation in which the Polish nation would have been today if on the night of 12-13 December an end had not been put to the activities of the forces that were undermining the foundations of the Polish state.

Let there be shame among those who led to this necessity, those who in 1981 animated the specter of anarchy and lawlessness, those who adopted a provocative appeal to the nations of Eastern Europe at Olivia Hall here in Gdansk. They gave irrefutable proof of their extreme adventurism and plain stupidity. Those people wanted to rule Poland.

Let there be shame among those who still attempt today to give reasons for the destructive activity of the extremists by citing the legitimate and justified protest of the working class. What was going on in Poland in the summer and fall of 1981 had little in common with workers' protests. The baton was taken over by people who decided that the hour had struck at which the fall of socialism in Poland would begin. Such is the truth, and it will prevail.

Let there be shame among those who fell to their knees, literally and figuratively, before adventurists for whom nothing was more important than to destroy the historic attainments of People's Poland and also among those who were blind to the inevitably approaching fratricidal conflict and to the hunger and cold of the coming winter, threatening the national existence.

Let there be shame among those who called for active resistance in the early days of martial law. Their conscience is burdened with maritial law victims.

Let there be shame among those who, in 1982 and 1983, called for street demonstrations and encouraged Polish youth to take stones in their hands, who provided moral support for adventurists looking to awaken strong emotions.

Let there be shame among those who after unsuccessful attempts to take the working class into the streets of our cities, today don the garb of wise men and strategists and recommend peaceful -- in quotes -- long-term struggle against People's Poland.

Finally, let there be shame among those who made good business out of Poland's tragedy and out of removing the remnants of national pride. Although their mouths are full of patriotic slogans they hold out their hands for parcels sent out of pity and dollars granted generously in return for calling for new hotbeds of dissatisfaction, sowing mistrust and pessimism, producing leaflets and programs of dubious quality. This is nothing new, as it is not for the first time in our national history that small, base and personal ambitions and interests have gained the upper hand in some people over their homeland, its destiny and position in the world.

We do not need to be ashamed of 13 December. That day marked the start of a march toward crisis-free Poland. Only a fierce opponent or one blinded in ill-disposition can argue that over the past 2 years no socioeconomic problem has been solved. On that day and on every subsequent day millions of people in Poland, a majority of the working people, were able to sleep peacefully.

The times of terror and uncertainty are over, as is the fear of millions of wives and mothers for the fate of their relatives. After 13 December conditions were created for calm and productive work of manufacturers of material goods in towns and villages. Calm returned to millions of Polish dwellings. This is of significance in the national consciousness.

This calm cannot be disturbed either by worn-out politicos or their moral and political protectors from overseas in London, Paris, and Bonn. Those people wage a hopeless struggle against socialism and its followers. For what is it that the working man wants in our country? Calm days, months, and years; hope that the time will come when it is possible to better make ends meet and it is no longer a problem to buy shoes for a child.

Working people want social justice, they want to have the feeling that the country is developing, that they will have a growing influence on everything that is going on and that is concerned with their future. Such are the everyday issues and expectations of the Poles. The party wants only to create conditions that will make it possible for these expectations to be met daily. One should treat with great respect all those working people who show their support for the party's social and economic policy with an honest understanding of their professional and civic duties. It is they who, along with us, create hope for a better future. We can strengthen this hope with joint actions based on mutual trust. Without this hope life becomes unbearable.

On 13 December 1981 the dreams of the imperialists and of the domestic adversaries of socialism about a broken and bleeding Poland were also crossed out, just as the plans of those who dreamed about a European Lebanon between the Bug and Vistula Rivers, but on a greater scale and with far more dangerous consequences for European and world peace, were frustrated. I wonder how many U.S. cruisers would want then to enter the Baltic Sea or perhaps even get close to Westerplatte, and how many times a day Radio Free Europe and other radio stations broadcasting in Polish would broadcast the known chorale: "With the smoke of fire and the dust of fraternal blood."

The shipyard's party organization -- affiliating workers, technicians, engineers, and administrative staff -- has experienced difficult, painful, and sometimes even dramatic moments. Not all party members who in August 1980 approved the slogan "Socialism, 'Yes'; Distortions, 'No'" have been with you up to the present day. One group left because they had doubts about our ideas. Others were swept with the craze. Still another group did not agree with the moral terror applied by these people and the like, whom we were able to watch at this hall at the end of August this year.

Also, those who saw a new creative force in Solidarity and in aggressive and destructive actions by many leaders of this organization quit our party. You were deserted also by careerists and perhaps sly dogs. These people should not be pitied, nor should doors to the party be opened for them again although some of them certainly regret that they changed one bandwagon for another unnecessarily and too early. This, however, applies not only to the shipyard.

Nonetheless, we should not give up again winning over to the cause of socialism these workers who had doubts and were seized with emotions under difficult and dramatic circumstances. We must not cherish prejudice in ourselves against them, the people [word indistinct] hard work who still today stand aside, who are distrustful and embittered.

The working class is and will remain the main force in our society; its dreams and strivings will determine the objectives the PZPR sets before the nation. Our party arose from the strivings of the working class and, despite the mistakes it made, the party will remain the only force capable of fulfilling aspirations of the working class.

Providing these aspirations with the shape of a definite program, the predecessor of the PZPR, the Polish Workers' Party [PWP], took the Polish nation on the road of revolutionary changes. Guided by the PWP and PZPR, Poland became an industrial and agricultural state. The socialist revolution assisted in promoting many millions of people along the social ladder and created lasting foundations on which the modern working class grows.

Today, in more than one industrial plant, and here in the shipyard, collectives are divided and sometimes even set at variance. This is primarily because there are still false prophets within collectives and false friends of the working class. They call for work at a snail's pace, disregard of one's duties, and lower production quality. They encourage people to express empty criticism, to make unrealistic demands. They can see the overcoming of current difficulties and troubles not through honest work but in spreading discontent and expecting a political division of the trade union movement. Thus they want to divide and bring about enmity in the working class.

Those of your fellow workmates who succumb to these "good" pieces of advice do harm primarily to themselves and their families. Standing aloof and expecting a miracle can only delay the removal of social and economic causes for a painful decline in the living standards of millions of working people that pushed Poland far back in the European statistics. Collective effort by Poles and collective political wisdom of this nation will decide how long we shall stay there as a nation and a state. After all, we are capable of making much greater effort, and reserves are still great.

Our party, its Central Committee faithful to the line laid down at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, attentively listens to opinions voiced by workers and draws conclusions from them for its everyday activity and maps out tasks for the state administration.

I want to assure you comrades, that the leadership of the party and government takes a proper attitude to the critical pronouncements of the working people, which is a consequence of concern for public and personal well-being. We also know all the difficulties of everyday life and their influence upon the feelings and position of millions of working people. We know what problems people have, what is a burden. However, not everything can be solved immediately; not everything depends solely upon the leadership of the party and government. Authority is also invested in hundreds of thousands of chiefs and directors, and for the ordinary person; it is also in every officeworker. Do they all respect the dignity, time, and patience of the working people, of the worker and toiler of the countryside? The answer is obvious. Far from all of them do so. We have spoken openly about these negative manifestations at the 13th and 14th Central Committee plenums. I want to add that we also know our own weaknesses and powerlessness. We feel the harmful consequences of arrogance on the part of authorities. We are struggling against inclinations to operate exclusively or primarily in the world of statistics and to react to difficulties of different kinds according to the principle "We know best."

We will gradually remove from our daily life an evil that often has been building up over the years and that has sometimes become a normal thing that people pass by with indifference. However, we shall not cope with indifference and bureaucracy and with manifestations of contempt for the working people by philosophizing and standing aside, waiting for some miracle worker to appear. It is this and no other proposal for life in society that continues to be repeated stubbornly by those who on 11 and 12 December 1981, here in the shipyard, called for an all-out struggle against the socialist state. We would add that in their burning hostility, and perhaps hatred, toward socialism, they forget that martial law has saved the life of more than one of them.

In our homeland there are still many difficult questions that await solutions advantageous to the working people. There is still a lot of cold indifference, thoughtlessness, and common stupidity. These plagues will not be eradicated by talking nonsense about some segments or by producing pompous statements written in Warsaw, pronounced here in Gdansk, and next propagated by Radio Free Europe. We can eliminate these shortcomings or effectively limit their radius of operation by creating a general, joint front of social activity. A decisive role in the creation of such a front is given over to our party. You, comrades, must be active in the creation of climate that encourages those who are today standing aside to give up that sterile position.

Collective wisdom of nations also manifests itself in the proper balancing of the interest in their past and in their future and in drawing proper conclusions from experiences. The nation remembers that the history of People's Poland [word indistinct] not only the attainments of historic significance, thousands of positive facts and events, but also in unusually painful and exceptionally dramatic moments. They include the events that took place in December 1970 on the Polish coast, and here in Gdansk.

We neither forget these tragic days nor do we do anything that could mean a striving to belittle the dimensions of that tragedy.

Our party in a report prepared by the Central Committee commission set up to clarify the reasons and course of social conflicts in the history of People's Poland has given a courageous and unequivocal assessment of the December tragedy. We are severe judges of ourselves but at the same time, we are fully aware that in a long and complicated history of mankind, there were such dramatic developments that nobody wanted or sought. Anyone who knows even a little history knows this.

While bending our heads before human grief, we firmly oppose using this painful anniversary for stirring up tension, dividing the nation, sowing unrest, and turning the people against the authorities. The sowers of unrest, organizers of last year's demonstrations and disturbances, members of the so-called "Provisional Coordinating Committee," through their intermediary, Radio Free Europe, have been calling for several days on workers to mark this tragic anniversary by going out to the streets. The shadows of former Solidarity activists straying around in the underground and their leaders living among us are consciously and -- I dare to say -- are cynically using this tragic anniversary as an opportunity to remind everyone about their existence.

They attempt to convince themselves and their fellow countrymen that they still have a say and they want to provide arguments to the imperialists that Poland continues to be a restless and conflict-ridden country.

To knock together political capital upon the December tragedy is a base undertaking. The political game at the monument to the shipbuilders who were killed is a totally immoral and unethical thing to do. Poland needs peace and order, not street adventures. Let us say quite frankly: We must act constructively and think about the future, not stay constantly at cemeteries and monuments. We treat those sites with respect and rememberance and we do not aim to blot them out of the national mind.

A disservice is done to the national cause by those who do everything they can to kick up a fuss where one should keep silent and serious. One should only deplore seeing among them men who also claim to be the conscience of the nation and the guardians of morality.

In the past 3 years, our people have acquired knowledge about the laws of social development and have built up experience at an accelerated rate. We think that for most of the people, these years have been a lesson that will result in the calls and incitements to transform the preholiday days of December into days of disorder being held up in midair.

Let me voice the belief that the shipyard party organization will over-ride the weakness that it knows well, and with redoubled energy will carry on the difficult and gruelling struggle for confidence in the party and its program here in the shipyard every hour and every day.

Your organization currently has a membership of almost 2,000. This is not a small force and -- if I may advise you -- your most ambitious objective should be the permanent effort to achieve in the shipyard such a political and production situation that will make your enterprise a symbol of well-organized and productive work for Poland.

SCINTEIA URGES RENUNCIATION OF MISSILE SITING

AU091448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1358 GMT 9 Dec 83

["Missiles Vitally Concern All the States and All the Peoples of the Continent -- And They Should Have Their Say" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/12/1983 -- Never have Europe and the whole world been so close to the nuclear precipice - SCINTEIA of December 9 writes in the third article published under this headline dwelling on the exposition President Nicolae Ceausescu made at the December 1 festive meeting in Bucharest.

The newspaper notes that the enhancing nuclear danger, the escalating arms race are the outcome of the passage to the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in several West European countries and, in response, of the measures announced by the Soviet Union regarding the deployment of new missiles in the territory of European states and in other parts of the world.

Pointing to the particularly high responsibility incumbent on the two nuclear powers, the USA and the USSR, as producers and holders of these missiles SCINTEIA goes on: It is imperiously necessary that the two powers renounce the measures set or announced, the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the development of the ones in place and, placing the peoples' interests above everything else, return to the negotiating table.

Mentioning the solemn appeal the RCP and Romanian state leader addressed again to the leaders of the Soviet Union and to the leaders of the United States of America to take account of the will of the peoples everywhere and renounce the implementation of the measures set or announced, resume negotiations and make everything possible to reach an equitable agreement conducing to the cessation of the deployment of the new missiles, to the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, pave the way for the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, the newspaper notes: The question of missiles in Europe is not and cannot be a bilateral question, it does not concern only the United States and the Soviet Union or only the states where the new launching pads are to be built, but all the peoples. The monopoly on highly destructive military means does not mean a monopoly on the truth, and does not entail the role of sole provider of solutions, SCINTEIA writes specifying that there also are viewpoints enjoying a large audience, others than those of the nuclear powers, the viewpoints of the small and medium-sized, neutral and non-aligned states, that one can crystallize a solution more easily when one starts from a wide range of proposals or suggestions instead of only two options, two a priori opposed stands.

COMMISSION ON TRADE WITH CANADA HOLDS SESSION

AU101957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 10/12/1983 -- The proceedings of the tenth session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Governmental Commission for the Promotion of Trade and Economic Cooperation were held in Ottawa.

The two sides assessed the ways of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-Canadian goods exchanges and economic cooperation, in keeping with the possibilities offered by the two countries' economic potential. Both sides covenanted new measures for the intensification of commodities exchanges and the expansion of economic cooperation in the field of nuclear power plants construction and in other domains of mutual interest.

At the end of the proceedings a protocol was signed. Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, led the Romanian delegation and conducted talks, during the session, with the Canadian minister of energy, mines and resources, the minister of state for foreign trade, executives of the ministries of external affairs, agriculture, national revenue.

RADULESCU MEETS ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT

AU122046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires (AGERPRES) 12/12/1983 -- Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative to the ceremony of the installation of the president of the Argentine Republic, had an interview with Argentine Vice-President Victor Martinez.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration were recalled between the two countries and questions were approached related to the expansion and diversification of the relations on the bi- and multilateral planes.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT AGRICULTURE MEETING

AU121250 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 83 pp 1,2 and 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Concluding Meeting on Agricultural Matters held at the RCP Central Committee Headquarters in Bucharest from 7-9 December]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, the party-state aktiv's working meeting on agricultural matters took stock of the activity in 1983 and extensively discussed the programs and measures aimed at implementing the plan provisions on increasing agricultural produce in 1984.

In 1983 agricultural activities took place under more difficult conditions because of periods of prolonged drought and certain shortcomings and failings in management and organization in this sector. The measures taken in the spring to irrigate and water crops lessened the effects of the drought and, where work was performed under good conditions, good crops were ensured. Thus, we achieved a cereal production of almost 20,000,000 tons.

Satisfactory crops were also attained, generally speaking, in other sectors of vegetable production. In the animal breeding sector, we achieved certain positive results regarding increasing livestocks and particularly the meat, milk, eggs, and wool production.

However, one must openly state that 1983 agricultural production falls short of plan provisions and is not up to our agricultural possibilities even under these more difficult weather conditions. On the basis of the production attained we are able to ensure proper supplies to the people in accordance with provisions of the self-supply program, but we had to considerably diminish certain requirements in and failed to provide necessary supplies to industry, while we also had cut back seriously on exports.

The meeting has extensively discussed the reasons that led to the nonfulfillment of agricultural production. Some of the comrades stated quite clearly what happened and why the planned productions were not attained.

Unfortunately, attempts were also made to justify results and to blame all nonfulfillments only on the lack of rain. Undoubtedly, the drought had a very negative influence, but at the same time, there were a number of very serious shortcomings in carrying out agricultural work, beginning with fall work, plowing -- which was not carried out under favorable conditions -- and sowing -- which was not carried out on schedule everywhere. I have been told that during the meeting of groups of counties certain comrades even ventured to say it must be admitted that indeed sometimes work was not carried out during optimal periods of time. One of the causes of poor outputs this year was also the fact that sowing operations were not carried out on schedule. The results we have achieved in numerous units, both cooperative and state units, in certain counties, demonstrate that in-depth plowing and all the other operations for preparing the fields play a decisive role in attaining good crops.

It is not under normal conditions that the true ability of those active in agriculture can been seen; when there is enough rain, anyone can be a good agronomist. To demonstrate one's ability and a proper knowledge of agricultural problems, it is necessary to achieve positive crops under any weather conditions and actually it is under difficult conditions that this capability is demonstrated! The way quite a great number of people have demonstrated it -- hundreds of thousands of specialists and workers in agriculture. Unfortunately, there are still many agricultural cadres who have shown that, when faced with certain hardships, they cannot resolve problems properly. Some have even shown serious gaps in their specialized training as well as a total lack of responsibility, something which requires a serious examination of this state of affairs and the drawing of appropriate conclusions.

Indeed, we had a difficult year! But, with the irrigated area available to us and with the measures taken to water the lands with other means, we should hardly have felt the impact of the drought. As a matter of fact, as could be noted from discussions during this meeting, we have attained good and even very good crops in those counties and units that showed a spirit of responsibility and carried out operations under good conditions.

As you could see, we have many agricultural units that have obtained, even this year, record crops of 15-20 and even over 20 tons of corn per hectare; 5-6 tons of wheat and barley per hectare; 50-60 tons of potatoes, beets, and other vegetables per hectare. Hence, one must openly state that the poor crops attained this year are the result not only of weather conditions and the drought, but also of very serious shortcomings in organizing and running agricultural activities and in the work of specialists, machine operators, and the working people in agriculture; they are the result of failure to carry out agricultural work on schedule and under appropriate conditions. One cannot attain good agricultural production without commendably carrying out all agricultural operations, from plowing to harvesting the crops. Without weeding, or just with a single weeding, one cannot attain good crops. However, I stress this point again, we have large areas of irrigated lands; in Constanta County they amount to more than 70 percent, in other counties they vary between 40 and 50 percent. In spite of this, we obtained poor crops in these very counties.

The meeting was also told about results of 7-10 tons of corn per hectare attained in catch crops after barley and wheat. Similar results were also attained with sunflower, soya, and other crops, while many units had main crops of only 4-5 tons of corn per hectare, on irrigated lands.

One can therefore assert, without fear of being wrong, that we could have attained good crops, in accordance with plan provisions, if all agricultural units had worked as they should have, if all working people in agriculture and all experts had responsibly fulfilled their duty to the fatherland and the people's interests, and if they had commendably carried out all operations on schedule.

Therefore, the overal conclusion is that the main causes of failure to fulfill the agricultural production plan are the very serious shortcomings in organizing and carrying out agricultural work. These shortcomings were more apparent under these difficult conditions of drought. As I have already said, these shortcomings are less obvious under normal conditions, since they are covered by the rainfalls and the generally good weather conditions. From this viewpoint, one can say that the hardships caused by the drought enabled us to better understand what must be done to improve the activity of agricultural bodies and the overall activity in this field and what technological problems arise, so that we should always be able to attain good results under any conditions. We must realize that it is necessary to generalize the experience of units with good results under these conditions and ensure that this experience is studied and generalized throughout our agriculture.

During the meeting, we discussed in detail a number of issues. It is necessary to draw all necessary lessons and take all appropriate measures to eliminate the shortcomings manifest and to properly organize the entire activity.

Many pledges were made here. It is however necessary to understand that pledges alone are not enough, they do not guarantee good crops. We must resolutely proceed to take necessary measures to commendably carry out all agricultural work on schedule and eliminate all shortcomings, so as to ensure that what happened this year will never be repeated in Romanian agriculture.

Esteemed comrades, the meeting discussed in detail the measures that ought to be taken to fulfill the 1984 agricultural production plan. A number of programs were presented here. Generally speaking, we have clear provisions for all crops and sectors, we also have detailed programs of measures, including the necessary material base, to attain a good overall crop next year. Therefore, it is necessary to work resolutely -- in the spirit of the programs, plans, and established measures -- to attain a record production in 1984 in all sectors of activity!

All counties and units are familiar with the plan and programs. I do not wish to dwell upon them now. It is now necessary to proceed to thoroughly preparing and carrying out the operations required for next year's crop. First of all, we must soon complete, and I mean in the next few days, all in-depth plowing operations, by carrying out a thorough control and making sure that where work was not done properly, the fields are plowed again.

The siting of crops has to be finalized as soon as possible and one should proceed to preparing the fields for the spring sowing. In this respect, it is necessary soon to conclude all work for organizing the distribution of crops in the fields, delimiting fields, and completing other necessary operations.

The established programs ensure necessary seeds for all crops. One must take all measures to store them under good conditions, check there germination, and treat them properly, so that at the start of sowing, that is, toward the end of February, all units will have the entire amount of quality seeds they need.

I do not wish to talk now about the spring sowing operation. It will have to be carried out on schedule, during the established optimal periods, by renouncing any other concepts and theories that still cloud this issue. Practice has proved that where sowing was carried out on time, where the corn was sown before 1 April -- I am talking about lands in the south -- and where all operations were appropriately carried out, we have attained very good results.

It is therefore necessary to take all measures in the coming months to immediately proceed -- at the end of February or the beginning of March -- to carrying out the sowing operations, as has been established.

The production of cereals has priority. Generally speaking, the fall sowing of wheat, barley, and other crops was carried out on schedule, and it seems, under better conditions. The recent rainfalls created appropriate conditions for the sprouting and better development of the plants. It is necessary to continuously follow the development of the crops and to carry out all maintenance work on time, so as to guarantee good crops.

In 1984, we have to sow 3,600,000 hectares of corn, of which 600,000 will be catch crops -- particularly after barley and only a small area after wheat. [sentence as published] Of these 3,000,000 hectares of corn in the main crop, 500,000 hectares must be cultivated intensively, so as to obtain at least 20 tons of corn cobs per hectare.

This year we gained good experience in this respect. We even have crops of more than 20 tons per hectare and on smaller areas we even obtained over 30 tons of corn cobs per hectare. It is therefore necessary that, on the basis of the experience and practice acquired, we should take all measures to attain the established corn crop for the entire intensive area of 500,000 hectares. Various speakers said here at our meeting that nothing special was performed and no wonders were done to attain such big crops; the working people simply carried out all operations under good conditions and observed the appropriate densities. Many units that obtained 20 tons of corn per hectare attained this on nonirrigated fields. Therefore, one should not say that it is not possible to attain such crops. On the contrary, we have all conditions to attain such productions and we must attain them.

Density also plays a decisive role, therefore, in the programs that you have studied; the problem of density is presented in detail, for various stages of the development of the crops, until harvesting. We must ensure the established densities for harvesting and even achieve densities of 100-120,000 plants and more per hectare with intensive crops on irrigated lands.

We plan to introduce, for outstanding crops, a special bonus system for productions of 20-30 tons of corn per hectare and 50-60 tons of potatoes and beets per hectare; likewise, for 4-5,000 kg of sunflower and soya per hectar and other crops. These bonuses will be additionally distributed not to the units but to those who achieve such crops, beginning with the machine operators and those who carried out work throughout the working period, including experts.

It is necessary to set up permanent work formations on these fields. Generally speaking, the experts, the machine-operators, and the agricultural workers should not be changed for a year; they should remain in the same unit. As a matter of fact, the overall contract system presupposes that, for at least 1 year, a complete unit headed by an expert should carry out all operations, since only thus can that unit benefit from the overall contract system. The current practice of constantly changing experts, machine-operators, and workers from a given area leads to diminishing overall responsibility and actually hampers the appropriate implementation of the overall contract system.

Likewise, we will have to consider maintaining the same work formations for a period of 4-5 years, so that they can also ensure the appropriate rotation and maintenance of crops. Only thus will they be able to attain better results after 2-3 years. If everybody knows that he will work the same area for at least 5 years, he will have all the more incentive to do everything properly and will thus be better able to see for himself whether he did a good job or a bad one.

For 1984 we have envisaged irrigation of at least 800,000 hectares sown to corn. On the entire irrigated area, we must attain at least 10 tons of corn per hectare. We discussed these problems during the meeting. For the density of 70-80,000 plants per hectare, we will actually exceed this production target. And we must really obtain this crop! One cannot justify the use of electric power and water for crops of only 4-5,000 kg per hectare.

Very serious measures are also required to attain appropriate results on the 600,000 hectares with catch crops of corn. It was stated here that crops of 7-8,000 and even 10,000 kg corn per hectare were attained and that there are units with more than 10,000 kg of corn as a catch crop. Regarding catch crops, the plan provides for a very reduced crop, particularly since the largest part, if not all,will be attained on irrigated lands, except for those areas with an abundance of rainfall where irrigation cannot be justified. Such crops were also attained in previous years and this year by many units; hence, we should take all measures to ensure that next year we reach at least the level of these crops.

We plan to reach the figure of almost 6 million hectares of irrigated land. This means that we will have to irrigate at least another 2 million hectares sown to corn. On these lands, we will have to attain a minimum of 10 tons of corn per hectare; but in the case of intensive corn, under conditions of irrigation, we will have to reach 20 tons of corn per hectare. The corn seed we have has proved to be good. With this seed and the available hybrids, we attained the crops mentioned here. However, we would not be content with what we have, although I repeat that the seed we have now is quite good. Nobody can justify poor crops by putting the blame on the quality of seeds. By using top-quality seeds from the first or second reproduction, that is by providing appropriate seeds, we can obtain the crops we envisage.

As you can see, it is not necessary to do anything out of the ordinary to attain these large crops of corn; all that is required is to apply the norms of agricultural science and of good quality work, beginning with plowing and maintenance and with ensuring the appropriate density. It is obvious that once we have completed the irrigation of an area and have consumed electric power, we must ensure that the water reaches all plants. Generally speaking, it is necessary to proceed to ensure the furrow irrigation of all root crops.

Sprinklers are not adequate for irrigating corn when the corn is 1.5 to 2 meters high. Sometimes this even negatively affects the plan, since water does not reach the roots, which is where it is needed. I have discussed these problems with the Irrigation Command. We must make compulsory the proper allocation of crops per appropriate fields and we must establish small fields, which we can easily check, where we can apply furrow irrigation. In practice, we should no longer use sprinklers for root crops. including vegetable growing. This applies all the more so to fruit-growing and vineyards. Otherwise, we would simply waste energy and water, and sometimes even destroy the plants.

It is therefore necessary to take all measures to ensure that the cereal crops, the corn crops, are at least up to the level of overall plan provisions and to attain the established productions on irrigated plots. We have all the prerequisites for this and we must resolutely prove that this year's nonfulfillment was accidental and that each unit and county can commendably fulfill their tasks.

Esteemed comrades, regarding industrial plants for oil, the overall production attained in 1983 cannot satisfy us -- this applies to sunflower, soya, and other plants for oil, including hemp. The productions are far below the possibilities, and this is also due to shortcomings in carrying out agricultural work. We must take all measures to attain the established productions at all plants for oil and to secure both the established oil production and the oil cakes required for animal husbandry.

We should seriously concern ourselves with the industrial plants for fibers: hemp, flax, and cotton,as well as the program for natural silk. The available productions, particularly for hemp, are most unsatisfactory. We must take all measures to attain next year all the established productions at all these fiber plants. We have the conditions to achieve this, and we have achieved good results even in this field, which demonstrates that we can and must attain appropriate crops at these plants, too.

It is necessary to work to better fulfill beet production. We have established the appropriate densities, at this meeting the comrades stressed that where a density of 100,000 plants per hectare was observed and applied -- we must actually go even further to 120-130,000 plants per hectare -- we have obtained a good production of 60,000 kg of beets per hectare.

It is unacceptable to irrigate beets and attain only 20,000 kg per hectare or even less. Under conditions of irrigation, we should not have any beet crops of less than 60,000 kg per hectare. This can be achieved by ensuring the execution of operations on schedule and the approprite density of 120-130,000 plants per hectare. As a matter of fact, the program envisages a production of 40,000 kg of beets per hectare for the entire area sown to beets. This is a target that can easily be attained, and for a density of 100,00 plants per hectare it is actually too low, since it would mean an average of 400 grams of beets per plant.

We must take into account this year's experience and attain next year -- in accordance with plan provisions -- secondary crops of beans, soya, hemp, flax, and sugar beets. It is vital for us to attain good catch crops of a number of plants, and experience has shown that this is quite possible. Those of you who visited the institute saw that they bbtained over 2,000 kg of soya per hectare in catch crops; what is more, even the comrades from the institute said that the soya was even better than that attained in the main crop. Therefore, we must take all measures and establish now on what fields we will plant these crops, so as to be able to harvest the crop on time and adequately prepare the respective areas for attaining appropriate crops.

Of course, secondary crops should not be treated as something extra or as operations just left to be done. They must be treated exactly as main crops; sometimes, the work for secondary crops requires even greater attention, if we want to make sure that they produce the expected results.

The program for vegetables also envisages the attainment of larger crops. The plan provides for an overall vegetable production of almost 7 million tons. However, after discussions with the comrades from the ministry management and the vegetable sector we decided to increase the production per hectare. We have considerably increased the vegetable area by actually reducing the fields initially earmarked for other crops because of poor results in the vegetable sector. Normally, with half of the present area earmarked for vegetables, we should obtain a production of 7-8 million tons of vegetables.

We cannot fail to obtain at least 50,000 kg of tomatoes per hectare in greenhouses. In open-ground vegetable growing, we should obtain at least 30-40,000 kg of tomatoes per hectare. This does not mean that anything unusual ought to be done, merely that one should carry out all operations properly and ensure a density of 50-60,000 plants per hectare. The same applies to other crops, too. We have established the recommended densities and have envisaged everything required for attaining a radical change in the vegetable sector. For example, all vegetable areas should be irrigated. However, these areas should be cultivated as one would cultivate a garden, so to speak, not a field, as is the case with corn or other crops. Vegetables should be cultivated according to vegetable-growing rules! It is necessary to arrange smaller plots that we can easily supervise and irrigate and on which we can apply all agrotechnical rules and knowledge.

I am particularly dwelling upon these things because we must begin turning out a highly productive vegetable sector; we aim to substantially reduce the vegetable area in the future, on the basis of increasing the production per hectare. The same applies to peas and beans, where current crops are unsatisfactory. We must obtain at least 35-40,000 kg of potatoes per hectare.

I do not wish to talk now about the productions envisaged for other crops, since you are all familiar with plan provisions. I only gave several examples, but everywhere it is necessary to take all measures to attain appropriate results beginning with next year. We should pay appropriate attention to attaining all varieties of vegetables. It is inadmissible to find shortages of certain vegetables in markets. In the actual program we tried to cover all varieties of vegetables. We must cultivate just as much as is required to ensure the envisaged consumption. Many vegetables can be obtained in secondary or companion crops. For example, if we sow early cabbage and lettuce at the same time with corn, that is, at the beginning of April, by 15 May we can harvest both the lettuce and the early cabbage. Similarly, we can adequatedly ensure both crops and additional incomes for cooperatives, cooperative and other workers, as well as for all those who contribute to attaining these productions. I am not theorizing here; I am, rather, talking on the basis of practical experience acquired with these crops.

It is necessary to pay appropriate attention to successive and secondary crops. As a matter of fact, the secondary crops are main crops for a number of vegetables. The fall tomatoes are sown after barley or peas. The same applies to beans, peas, and even potatoes. In the case of tomatoes or other so-called secondary crops, we must not obtain smaller productions than the mentioned 40-50 tons per hectare; they must be treated under the same conditions and at the same density and the work done for them should also be the same as for the main crops. All that is required is that successive and secondary vegetable crops be treated not as something extra, but rather as a basic activity which should bring us appropriate crops and incomes.

We have powerfully developed fruit-growing and wine-growing. We have proceeded to intensive and superintensive plantations, although this is true more for fruit-growing and applies less to wine-growing. The program presented here provides for intensifying the activity of attaining intensive and superintensive plantations in the fruit-and wine-growing sectors and modernizing the existing ones, so as to double the number of plants per hectare -- I am now referring to vineyards. The productions attained in recent years are higher than in the past, it is true. But they are still below our expectations. It is necessary to take resolute measures in this respect, too, to commendably carry out maintenance operations, so as to attain larger crops and thus commendably meet the people's consumption requirements as well as other requirements of the industry and national economy, including the increase in exports.

Esteemed comrades, this year we have obtained some positive results in the livestock sector. However, we must take all due measures to implement all the plan provisions and all programs concerning the number of livestock of all species. Special attention must be given to cattle and sheep. Within a few years we intend to have at least 8-10 million cattle and 24-25 million sheep. This is the only way to ensure sufficient cattle for slaughter and sufficient meat. The stipulated number of sheep are required primarily to supply wool for our industry, as well as for meat. Cattle and sheep are the two species that make best use of grazing and hay fields and forests, too, and that is why we must give them due attention and develop them in accordance with the plan.

As for pigs, we believe that the number we now have is sufficient for the requirements of the national economy, and will hence not endeavor to generally increase this number. Naturally, some counties will have to see to it that they have enough pigs to meet their own requirements.

The same applies to poultry; we think that the poultry we now have meet the requirements of the national economy; we do not intend to develop the poultry sector too much. Of course, the program concerning egg-laying hens and egg production will have to be implemented. We must put more emphasis on breeding rabbits as a supplement to poultry consumption, since rabbits are more advantageous from the viewpoint of fodder concentrates. Similarly, we must implement our programs concerning small fur animals.

Measures are necessary to implement the provisions on bee keeping; this is an area in which we have long experience and some good results, but in which we must make efforts so that within a few years we can fulfill the provisions laid down in programs.

The number of livestock envisaged in the programs you received are perfectly feasible and can even be exceeded, provided all the measures established are optimally implemented. To begin with, we must ensure proper breeding and birthrates. Needless to say, an 85 percent birthrate is not the best that can be achieved. In some units this percentage is up to 90-95 percent. That is why I say there is a lot of potential for increasing the birthrate for cattle. Sheep can ewe twice a year, too, which means that the potential is here even higher than for cattle. Pigs should farrow twice, or 2.2-2.3 times a year. Considering the number of sows we now have, that is fully feasible, and the number of pigs envisaged should even be exceeded. I will therefore ask you to take all the necessary measures to achieve all livestock provisions in accordance with the plan and even to exceed them.

We must take due measures to reduce livestock mortality rate, which is still high for practically all species. Something was done along this line in 1983, but losses are still high, especially for sheep, pigs, and fowl. But even the cattle death rate can be further reduced. For that, serious steps must be taken to supervise and ensure proper calving, to tend the young animals appropriately, and to improve veterinary care and sanitary conditions.

We must raise the level and role of sanitary-veterinary bodies in accordance with the requirements of the developing Romanian livestock sector. Veterinary surgeons must play a greater role and bear greater responsibility for the development of zootechnics.

I have the impression that the role of veterinary surgeons has been diminished and that surgeons have been given a secondary role. Veterinary surgeons must regain their primary role in zootechnics from all viewpoints, and agronomists must be trained in zootechnics, too.

We must thus take very serious measures to improve as soon as possible all sanitary-veterinary activities and to ensure that all animals are healthy; that will also have a bearing on the health of the people, too. We must review the veterinary medicine program and take all due measures in this sector.

While achieving the livestock numbers envisaged we must also see to increasing milk, meat, egg, and wool production. This year we have indeed made progress. Animal production is considerably higher than in 1982, but still not sufficient. As of 1985 all state agricultural enterprises must yield at least 4,000 liters of milk per cow, and 5,000 liters as of 1986. It is unacceptable that state farms should still produce less than 4,000 liters of milk per cow in 1985. Soon all agricultural production cooperatives must achieve at least 3,000 liters of milk per cow.

This is the only way, and we must take all necessary measures to increase production, including that of private farmers.

Slaughtering weights must be observed as envisaged in self-supply programs. If slaughtering weights are observed for all species we can achieve more meat, and that must be done as of the coming year.

For that we must give serious attention to securing fodder. You have all said here that the situation is better than last year, which means that the productions envisaged in the plan will be fulfilled.

We have secured the necessary fodder resources and concentrates until the next crops. But these resources must be properly utilized and the animals properly fed. We must further increase the area of land sown to lucerne and clover by seeding such crops on at least 300,000 hectares of grazing fields. This will in no way diminish, but will greatly develop our fodder resources. Hence, we must ensure ample resources of vegetable and protein fodder in the form of lucerene and clover. We must study possibilities for achieving 900,000-1,000,000 hectares sown to lucerne and clover. Additionally, we must improve grazing and hay fields by extra seeding of certain leguminous plants that can contribute to enriching grazing and hay fields. This is how we should solve the problem of fodder proteins.

We must turn to good account the 4.5 million hectares of grazing and hay fields we have. Some steps have been taken along this line, but we are moving slowly, very slowly. We must secure the necessary seeds. 1985 must be the year in which we achieve a normal situation concerning crop rotation, fertilization, and cultivation of pasture and grazing fields. We must also fertilize the 3 million hectares of forest grazing areas, so that optimum results can be obtained there, too.

At the same time we need resolute measures to ensure the gathering of all bulk fodder plants. Even now one can see straw and corn cobs in the fields; many were buried under furrows and are in fact in the way when it comes to sowing and to ensuring proper plant density. Bulk fodder is a very good resource for animal feed. We have gained experience in improving the quality of such plants -- as well as straw and corn cobs -- but we have not carried this experience further. Good experiences must be applied everywhere, because practice has demonstrated that in this way the nutritional value of straw and corn cobs can be increased 2-3 times or even more in some cases.

Measures must be taken to sow at least 600,00 hectares to fodder corn as a catch crop; this is to be viewed as a minimum task. Each unit and each county must make the necessary calculations and take the due measures in this respect.

We must complete work on modernizing stalls and must ensure water for all livestock. The program we have must be revised, we must begin drilling wells wherever water resources are not sufficient, so that the problem of water supplies for livestock will be solved in all units by 1984.

Measures are also required to implement the programs established on private livestock breeding. Here, too, some progress has been recorded, but much remains to be done to fulfill all provisions, according to which each peasant household should have one cow, 5-10 sheep, goats, pigs, and fowl, thus producing the necessary milk, meat, eggs, and other products. These provisions and the program established must be completely fulfilled by 1985.

I have dwelled at length on these problems because we must no longer speak in general terms, but can concentrate on each branch and subbranch in detail, since only thus can we ensure the fulfillment of our programs. We have all the necessary conditions and we must ensure that 1984 brings a substantial change in agricultural work and radical improvements in the work of agricultural bodies, units, and all working people. We must do all that is necessary to obtain good crops and to consistently implement the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference, thus implementing the new agrarian revolution which implies a highly productive agriculture and good and plentiful production in all sectors! (loud and prolonged applause)

The above requirements involve serious tasks for agricultural research bodies. I have mentioned some of the results obtained. However, we must act more resolutely to solve the problem of seeds for all crops and all plants. We need more productive seeks, seeds for earlier germination, and seeds resistant to the climatic conditions in our country, to cold but also to drought.

We must improve seedlings and plant only highly productive seedlings for fruit trees and vineyards.

We have programs on improving animal breeds of all species. Our research bodies must be more active in this area. We also need new technologies that can meet the requirements of a modern agriculture, that can be applied on irrigated land, and that can ensure increased plant density and everything else necessary for obtaining ever larger crops on each plot of land.

Hence, research bodies and institutes have important tasks affecting the implementation of all our agricultural programs. We hope that the failings noted in certain sectors will be rapidly eliminated and that our research people will work in even closer connection with the production sector; they should consider their tasks fulfilled only when crops are of a satisfactory quality. If crops are small that means that the research sector did not do a good job. We have sufficient research personnel, and they must meet the requirements of our agriculture and of our program, which envisages increased crops and the implementation of a new agrarian revolution.

We must further improve our agricultural schools and give greater attention to professional and technical training. Measures were taken this year to improve the skills of mechanics. In general, however, we must check the effectiveness of other schools, too, and of advanced training courses with a view to raising the professional and technical qualifications of all working people employed in agriculture and of all cooperative members. Mass agricultural-animal husbandry courses that are held every year must be improved. I want to call your attention to the fact that all the lessons we learned this year in agriculture and all the programs of measures envisaged for next year must be taken as a basis at all agricultural-animal husbandry courses and for the training of all working people and specialists in agriculture.

Our machinery sector is generally satisfactory. By and large our machines are up to requirements and the measures established last year and this year are fully adequate for the mechanization of all agricultural operations. However, we must take measures to better maintain and utilize agricultural machines, to make sure that tractors and machines function properly, and to carry out repairs and maintenance. We must no longer suffer losses due to malfunctioning harvesters.

Machinery stations and machnics play a decisive role for all agricultural operations beginning with plowing. Unfortunately, as you have seen, many stations and many mechanics do not fulfill their obligations properly and perform low-quality work. Law provisions must be firmly applied.

Engineers and farm managers must supervise the work, check results, and have operations carried out again when they do not meet requirements. The head of a team of mechanics must be given written instructions for each field concerning work depth and quality. Beginning work before the field has been completely cleared will no longer be allowed. It is unacceptable, and one cannot expect to do a good plowing job when one has to drive through heaps of straw, corn cobs, or other plants. Mechanics must be required -- and obligated -- not to begin work before the field has been completely cleared. We will have to devise a commitment system, signed by both sides, in order to do away with lack of responsibility and to ensure appropriate agricultural work.

That plowing is the basis for good crops is no secret to anyone and has been discussed here. If the plowing is not properly done, the foundation is bad and the crops envisaged cannot be achieved. This is also valid for plant density and all other operations for which agricultural machinery stations are responsible. As has been decided, pay will be linked to work and production. This implies greater responsibility for agricultural machinery stations and for machinery sections in each unit. However, I repeat, the managerial councils of both cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises, as well as the specialists are obligated to check work quality and to reject any that falls short of provisions.

Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee plenum of June adopted a program on land amelioration, irrigation, and measures to enhance soil productivity effective until 1990. Work has already begun on implementing this program. In the coming 2 years we will have to carry out a large volume of irrigation. This year we are in arrears. Hence, measures must be taken to implement all provisions concerning irrigation and land amelioration. Primary attention must be given to improving the existing irrigation systems, so that as of the coming year they can function optimally. Generally speaking, we must utilize the land more carefully and responsibly. This means ending waste, prohibiting the utilization of arable or agricultural land for any other purposes, reclaiming additional areas for agriculture, and optimally cultivating all arable land. Each person holding an agricultural plot must cultivate it in its entirety, each square meter of land! We have limited land resources, and not many possibilities for reclaiming additional areas for agriculture. Hence, the only means of meeting the requirements of the national economy is primarily to properly utilize the existing areas and increase productivity per hectare.

Once again I want to stress that many units have obtained positive results. On this basis we must resolutely begin to consistently implement all the measures established and thus to obtain maximum yields on each hectare and each square meter of land.

Measures are required to improve work in agricultural production cooperatives and in state enterprises. Greater attention must be given to eliminating failings in state agricultural enterprises. By 1984 state agricultural enterprises must become a model of organization and productivity through their output, both in the vegetable and animal sectors.

Similarly, we must improve work in agricultural production cooperatives and increase the role of managerial councils and of general meetings. Each cooperative member must understand that he is both producer and owner, and that his income depends directly on the results obtained by the cooperative.

At the same time, we must give greater attention to the work done on fields given to cooperative members to cultivate. Good experiences must be applied there, too, and we must take greater care of and give greater support to private farmers in mountainous and hilly areas, so as to permit larger vegetable outputs and to improve livestock breeding and production.

Measures are required to enhance the responsibility of joint agro-industrial councils, which must play a more active role in ensuring optimal work on their territory, in fulfilling the production established, and in performing good quality work on schedule.

County agricultural bodies must also assume greater responsibilities. These agricultural bodies have rather numerous personnel. At the same time, the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the National Council for Agriculture must also be improved. All central and local agricultural bodies must work more responsibly to ensure the optimal implementation of all programs and measures. It is not enough to note that something has not been done; agricultural bodies, beginning with the ministry, must ensure and supervise work at each stage, and are responsible for its quality.

Agricultural engineers and all other specialists must also work more responsibly. We have a large number of agronomists. We have almost the highest number of engineers and specialists per hectare of agricultural land in comparison with other countries. These specialists must make their presence felt; an agricultural sector must show the effects of having an engineer or a specialist employed.

We must radically change the work concept of agricultural specialists. These must directly and effectively take a hand in all operations, not merely supervise them. This problem has been discussed before, and not much has been done toward solving it. Young engineers joining a unit must be incorporated in the production process and do actual work. This was the case in the past, too. A graduate of the Agronomy Institute must not become a desk clerk once he arrives at a cooperative or a state agricultural enterprise. We do not need clerks! An engineer must actually do agricultural work, and only when required should some of them be put in charge of managerial work! We do not need managers, we already have too many of those! We need people to work in agriculture as is the case in other areas, and this must be clearly understood! In this connection, however, we must also revise the structure and form of organization of agriculture.

We need stability; we spoke about this in general terms; a specialist should not leave or be transferred after a few months or 1 year from a unit where he did a bad job to another unit where he will be doing an equally bad job. If it has been established that he is not capable of working as a specialist, he should be employed as a worker in the sector for which he was trained, and so learn about agriculture. Transferring specialists for periods of a few years must be prohibited. In general, a specialist must become a member of a cooperative, state agricultural enterprise, or village. He must grasp that when he goes to a commune he becomes a citizen of the commune and a member of the cooperative, and that is his place of work! (loud applause)

I want to ask the party county committees and people's councils not to issue any dispensation [negatie] and not to approve transfers from one county or unit to another except in special cases, when a person is promoted or given a different job. The latter, however, should not become general practice. Upon examining several agricultural sectors, I noted that almost half of the engineers transfer annually from one place to another, from one unit to another. What responsibility can such a specialist have, comrades! This is harmful to the specialist or worker himself. In 1 year he can only begin to know the commune and the land, so how can he expect to obtain good crops or do a good job in the livestock or other sectors? The same can be said about mechanics or any other agricultural specialists. Hence, resolute measures are needed to establish order and ensure stability, to improve the skills of the cadres and to resolutely implement the principles of overall contract system and material incentives.

The present system is very progressive; it offers unlimited income possibilities in relationship to the production obtained. I think that when the production obtained is 20,000 kg of corn per hectare, the engineers, mechanics, and cooperative members will have higher incomes. But when only 2,500 kg of corn per hectare is obtained, how is that to be divided among the cooperative members, the engineers, the livestock, and the state stocks? We can no longer pay people except on the basis of the production achieved! No one can be guaranteed income without working and without producing! Income can be unlimited, in connection with production, but this lack of limits works both ways, comrades. Material incentive presupposes serious efforts for large production. This is the only means to increase the incomes of specialists, cooperative members, workers, and mechanics -- I am now referring to the agricultural sector. The incomes of people employed in the livestock sector are also unlimited, linked to increases in the number of animals and in the production of milk, meat, and eggs they achieve. Any other way of looking at things would contradict our socialist principles.

The overall contract system also extends to the cooperative chairman, the chief engineer, the director of the state agricultural enterprise, and the director of the machinery station. They must pool their forces and organize their work! The workers and cooperative members -- who have the duty to supervise the above -- must indeed supervise them and request them to properly fulfill their duties. And if they do not, they should replace them and appoint instead people that are up to the task and can lead a given sector! We must clearly tell the workers and cooperative members, as well as those with managerial duties, that each person's income is linked to production and to work! There is no other way, and no other system will be followed!

Party bodies and organizations must also draw the due conclusions from their past activities as well as from negative situations, and must take measures to raise party work and the activities of each collective of working people up to the level of the requirements formulated by the party congress, the national conference, and the program concerning the achievement of a highly productive agriculture. The county party committees and people's councils must implement party decisions and the law more resolutely and must make sure that they are known and implemented by each collective of working people in agriculture.

It must be understood that failings in agriculture also indicate serious failings in the work of party bodies and organizations, communal committees, joint councils, town committees, and county party committees.

I must frankly tell you that this also indicates serious failings in the work of our central bodies and in the manner in which they discharged their supervisory and guidance duties, because it is unacceptable that such situations should not be noticed in time or that steps should not be taken to deal with them when noted. We do no one a service by overlooking or pretending not to see negative situations, by not calling attention to the fact or by not resolutely intervening to remedy the situation. Moreover, we do a great disservice to the socialist construction, to the people, and to the general development of our country. All our activities and the activities of party-state bodies, of all agricultural bodies, and all working people employed in agriculture must proceed from a sense of responsibility for the general interests of the country and of the entire nation! We must ensure that every person fulfills his responsibilities at his work place and faultlessly serves the cause of socialism, of the party, and of the people! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Esteemed comrades, when you return home you must immediately begin taking all the necessary measures to implement all the provisions of existing programs in the very next days and in this month.

Next year at our meeting on agriculture -- which will probably be held after the 13th Congress -- I hope that we will not be faced again with situations such as the ones we discussed today. I hope we will be in a position to note that responsible steps have been taken and that each unit and county did everything possible and obtained crops in keeping with the plan provisions.

We have the necessary potential. We have the necessary material and technical resources. We have cadres, specialists, workers, cooperative members, and peasants who are capable of efficiently dealing with problems, developing our agriculture, obtaining large crops, and implementing the new agrarian revolution.

I am convinced that each county party committee, all party and agricultural bodies, collectives of working peoples, and cooperative members will learn their lessons, will take the necessary measures, and will come to the 40th anniversary of the revolution for national and social liberation and to the 13th party congress with the best possible results in all sectors! (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction I want to wish all working people in agriculture, cooperative members, peasants, specialist, agricultural bodies, state and party bodies and organizations success in all their activities, record crops in 1984, and good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause, loud chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" The audience stands up and cheers at length for the RCP and for the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS ON NEW AMBASSADORS

New FRG Ambassador

AU121923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1983 -- On December 12, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Romania, Hartmut Schultze Boysen. Handing over his credentials Ambassador Hartmut Schultze Boysen conveyed warm and friendly greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu from President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

New Egyptian Ambassador

AU121922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on December 12 as-Sayyid Mahmud as-Sa'id, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Romania. On handing over his credentials, Ambassador as-Sayyid Mahmud as-Sa'id conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu wishes of good health, happiness and of further successes in his activity on behalf of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

New Burmese Ambassador

AU121750 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Monday, December 12, U Tin Sein who presented his credentials as Burma's ambassador in Romania. In his address, the ambassador pointed out that despite the geographical distance between Burma and Romania relations of close friendship had been established between them which developed constantly.

DAILY NOTES CSSR'S 'TOLERANCE' TOWARD ALBANIA

AU121446 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Slavoljub Djukic "special" report for POLITIKA]

[Excerpts] Prague, 8 Dec -- This year the Prague press has once again marked Albania's National Day (29 November) in the customary way. This "customary way" is all the more interesting because it does not represent a response in equal measure and also because it tolerantly avoids the acts of confrontation and unpleasant name-calling that come from Tirana.

Prague's unusual steadfastness in relation to Tirana is all the more interesting because this is probably the only case in which the unpleasant accusations leveled by Tirana against the Czechoslovak political and state leadership are passed over with extreme indulgence.

Exception

It is known that the Czechoslovak press is usually sensitive and reacts to any criticism from abroad, especially if such criticism is connected with the 1968 events. Tirana is the only exception in this respect. On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the intervention by the five Warsaw Pact countries, no other side uttered such bitter reminders as Tirana did. It characterized the intervention as an "aggression of fascist type." True, Dubcek, too, did not get off any more lightly "because he had left his people in the lurch and had entered into dirty accords." Something like this, however, does not usually amount to sufficient reason here for silence and even less for forgiveness. Nowhere in the articles in which the Prague press sharply reacted to the commentaries in connection with the 1968 events was Albania directly mentioned, nor was it indicated in any way that any kind of disputes with Albania exist in this respect.

It is interesting that other countries of the "socialist community," and especially the Soviet Union, against which Tirana sends its sharpest arrows also show a similar tolerance.

Recently, ZERI I POPULLIT ironically described the Hungarian economic model as a "bare-faced capitalist-revisionist hybrid." Budapest has not reacted, just as the other socialist countries have not done. In the same way, whenever they write about Albania, they simply pass over certain uncomfortable facts as though they were unknown to them.

If everything that is known were not known, it would be possible to regard the "Albanian case" from more serene aspects. In the only country in the world where Stalin's name is glorified and pronounced with pride, the cruel regime has destroyed all hopes in its people but, at the same time, it has left open the question of in which direction the changes will proceed when one day they will inevitably have to be made. There are obviously many who are interested in what is happening now in Albania and, even more, in what will happen....

Key Remark

In its article on the occasion of Albania's National Day, RUDE PRAVO expresses the views which can also be read in the press of other countries of the "socialist community." The article includes the key remark that, after the war, Albania "leaned from the very beginning on the fraternal assistance of the European socialist countries" and that that period of "internationalist brotherhood was completely in accord with the vital interests of the Albanian people and contributed to strengthening peace and socialism."

Concluding the article published for the occasion, RUDE PRAVO notes that Czechoslovakia "is always ready to normalize its relations with Albania," thereby directly extending its hand of reconciliation. This time, it has even omitted its past mild reminder that the advancement of cooperation "depends exclusively" on the Albanian leadership.

The tolerance and forgiveness shown toward Tirana by an otherwise uncompromising Prague obviously have deeper political reasons which take into consideration the long term interests. In any event, this attitude by Czechoslovakia merely reflects the general policy of the East toward Albania. However, in this connection Czechoslovakia has accepted an additional obligation: Since the break between Tirana and Moscow, Czechoslovakia represents the Soviet Union's interest in Albania.

ALBANIANS DEMONSTRATE AT BRUSSELS EMBASSY

LD102329 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels, December 10 (TANJUG) -- Today's attempt by a group of Albanian emigrants from several West European countries to organize a procession of protest in front of the Yugoslav Embassy in Brussels was prevented by the Belgian police.

About 800 Albanian extremists are officially estimated to have participated in this hostile action, in the course of which their emissaries tried to hand a "proclamation" to members of the embassy staff. The attempt was rejected with indignation.

Before dispersing, these anti-Yugoslav demonstrators behaved in a disorderly, violent manner, shouting slogans and cheering the head of Stalinist Albania, Enver Hoxha.

ANDREJ MARINC ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRC

For XINHUA reportage on the visit to the PRC by Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Presidency, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 December China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TANJUG: SOVIET WARSHIPS ANCHOR IN SPLIT 12 DEC

LD122317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0959 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Split, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- A group of Soviet warships, on an unofficial friendly visit, anchored in the port of Split this morning. During their visit the ships' crews will tour cultural and historic sights in the city.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR VISIT TO POLAND

LD121354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Belgarde, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant secretary for national defense, left today for a working visit to the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic.

The farewell ceremony at Belgrade airport was attended by Wiktor Kinecki, Polish People's Republic ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Lieutenant Colonel General Slavko Maricevic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

LD122315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign trade, left for Hungary this morning. He will meet and have talks with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. They will discuss questions of current bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

HODZA MEETS WITH NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA IN ARGENTINA

LD121113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2130 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, has held talks with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of Nicaragua and commander of the Sandinista revolution, who is in Buenos Aires attending the inauguration ceremony of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Ortega expressed satisfaction with the relations between Nicaragua and Yugoslavia and paid tribute to our country for its support for the Sandinista revolution.

He pointed out the constant American threats against Nicaragua and White House interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. In this way the United States wants to expand its hegemony in the military and economic spheres, he said. Faced with these pressures, Nicaragua looks for support from the nonaligned, and in this Yugoslavia plays an important and significant role.

In the talks Ortega said that the United States is rejecting attempts by the Contadora Group to have the Central American problem resolved. Similarly, the United States is describing all initiatives by Nicaragua as insufficient. He listed a number of proposals offered by Nicaragua, which the White House has rejected, and this shows that the United States is only looking for a pretext to continue its attack on Nicaragua and that it is not really interested in seeing the problem of Central America solved.

The United States interprets the elections to be held in Nicaragua in 1985 and the beginning of the pre-election activity at the start of the next year as a proof of weakness of the Sandinista revolution. It interprets its dialogue with the Church in the same vein. All this is merely an excuse, behind which is the policy of force. Peace or aggression in Latin America is in U.S. hands, Ortega said.

Fadilj Hodza expressed satisfaction over the state of relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua, and he observed rather picturesquely that "Nicaragua is a hard nut on which those who bite on it could break their teeth."

Fadilj Hodza also had talks today with Peruvian President Belaunde Terry on economic cooperation and on the possibilities of its promotion, particularly in the area of construction work, in which Yugoslavia has already achieved enviable results in Peru.

Fadilj Hodza and Belaunde Terry noted that the promotion of economic cooperation the level of political cooperation, which is exceptionally high, would be reached.

Fadilj Hodza held a number of meetings also with other personalities of international and Argentine political life. Tomorrow he is to meet with Argentine President Alfonsin.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES 'WEAKNESSES'

LD092008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Summary] Pristina, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- In the past 2 and 1/2 years the Kosovo LC has undergone significant training in regard to action, cadres and ideology, and has toughened itself in the struggle against enemy counterrevolutionary forces. In a major section of party environments this has resulted in successes and positive changes in the sphere of political and economic stabilization and has contributed to overcoming the situation in Kosovo which led to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. However, a deeper examination reveals that a considerable discrepancy between party stances and the positive commitment of the broader membership is still noticeable in the Kosovo LC. A more complete assessment of this will be made at a forthcoming session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee scheduled to convene in January 1984. This plenum will critically discuss the ideological and action ability of the basic Kosovo LC organizations and determine the tasks to mobilize the forces around the LC to bring about a complete change in the situation in the province. In this connection it was stated at today's Presidium debate that few party organizations are sufficiently critical of rampant opportunism and tolerance of idleness and irresponsible behavior.

The LC ranks, too, it was said, display such phenomena as ideological lack of clarity, confusion, petit bourgeois liberalism, obsolete work methods, and above all, lack of understanding of the basic organization's role. Yet another weakness is the lack of initiative and timely reaction to problems, excesses and waiting for directives from above. There is also the old obstacle -- substituting words for actions -- but tendencies of the role and tasks of the basic party organization being taken over by leaderships, aktivs and other organizatinal forms are also visible.

The forthcoming Provincial LC Committee Plenum will offer an opportunity to examine all other problems and phenomena preventing the Kosovo LC from being a truly ideological and motivating force which will direct changes and improve the situation.

At its session today, chaired by Ilijaz Kurtesi, the Presidium was also informed of the preparations to write the history of the Kosovo LC. The Presidium was informed that preparations were going well and that the project is expected to be completed in 4 years. In view of the importance of this project, the Presiduum stressed in particular the need to involve eminent historians both in Kosovo and outside it in this work. A warning was sounded that no individual views or tendencies either of glorifying or minimizing the workers' revolutionary movement in Kosovo should be allowed.